

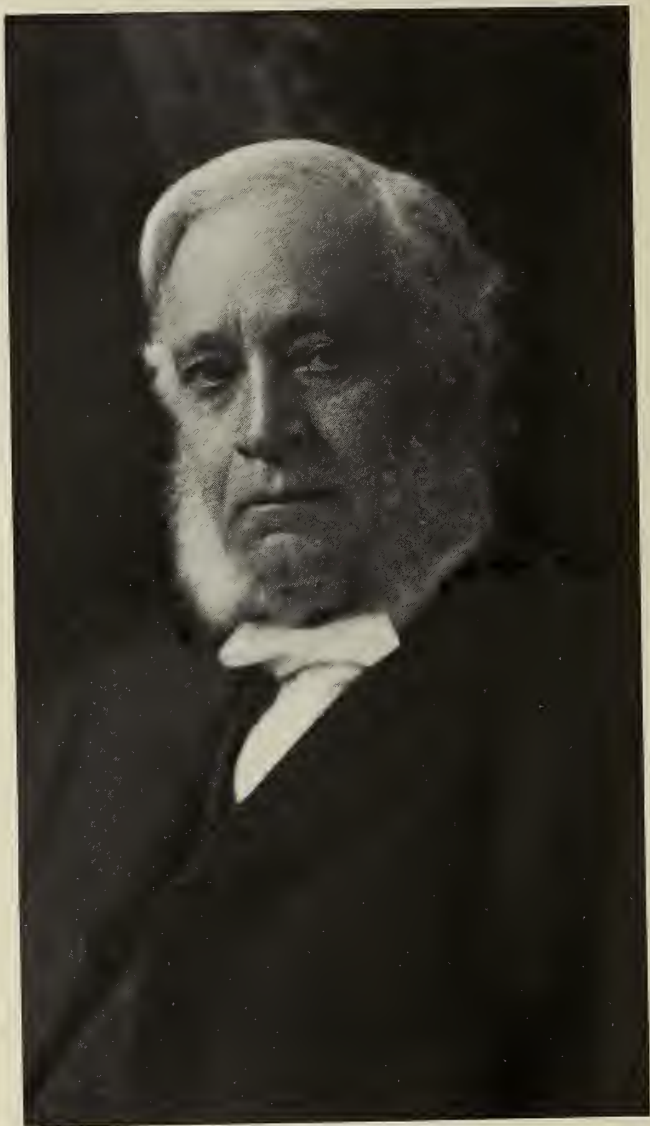
Gc
974.402
D236da
v.4
1411713

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01115 0288



REV. CHARLES BAKER RICE, D. D.

THE
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

OF THE

DANVERS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 4

Edited by the Committee on Publication

DANVERS, MASS.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1916

NEWCOMB & GAUSS

Printers

Salem, Massachusetts

1411713

CONTENTS.

Rev. Charles B. Rice, a Memorial, by Rev. Austin Rice, <i>Illustrated</i> ,	1
An Historical Trip Through Danvers, by Ezra D. Hines, <i>Illustrated, Continued</i> ,	18
Newspaper Items Relating to Danvers, <i>Continued</i> ,	28
Some Danvers Schools and Teachers,	30
Danvers, a Prophecy, a poem of 1769,	33
Buildings Erected in Danvers in 1915,	34
"Groton," Salem, in 1700, by Sidney Perley, <i>Illustrated</i> ,	35
Subscribers to the Town Clock,	49
Diary of Archelaus Putnam of New Mills, <i>Continued</i> ,	51
Early Physicians of Danvers, by Miss Harriet S. Tapley, <i>Continued</i> ,	73
Reminiscences of Danvers, by A. Lewis Putnam,	89
Our Financial Needs, <i>Illustrated</i> ,	96
By-laws of the Danvers Historical Society,	98
Endecott Lands, Salem Village in 1700 by Sidney Perley, <i>Illustrated</i> ,	99
Slaves in Danvers Families, by Mrs. Julia A. Philbrick,	121
Invitation to a Fire Club,	125
Record of Travel in 1809,	125
Election Day and Other Holidays,	126
"The Underground Railway" in Danvers, by Mrs. Sarah E. Bradstreet,	129
Necrology,	131

4-7-67. 40 vols. Inv. 3547 p.o. 3661
 Goodspeed \$125.00

OFFICERS FOR 1915-16.

President, CHARLES H. PRESTON.

Vice Presidents, GEORGE B. SEARS, LESTER S. COUCH.

Secretary, MISS HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

Assistant Secretary, MISS MABEL I. GILLILAND.

Treasurer, WALLACE P. PERRY.

Curator, CAPT. HENRY N. COMEY.

Librarian, MRS. EMILIE D. PATCH.

Historian, EZRA D. HINES.

Executive Committee, MRS. ANNIE G. NEWHALL, WALTER A. TAPLEY, MISS FIDELIA J. BOWDOIN, LORING B. GOODALE and GEORGE W. EMERSON.

Committee on Publication, EZRA D. HINES, ANDREW NICHOLS and MISS HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

NOTES.

Attention is called to our two sources of income at the Page house—from the afternoon teas served during the summer season, and from the fine collection of photographic post cards of the house, also views of other Danvers houses and scenery. We solicit the patronage of members and friends of the Society. The post-cards include: Five views of the Page house (interior and exterior), Page house (old location), Memorial Drinking Fountain in Danvers Square, Oak Knoll, Gen. Israel Putnam house, Entrance to the Endicott farm, Town Hall and High School, Peabody Institute, Spring street, Frost Fish brook bridge, Rebecca Nurse house, Pedrick's woods, Putnam's pond, George Jacobs house, and others, all are 5 cents each; photograph, Nichols chair (American Colonial, about 1650), 25 cents; "Her Garden," a poem of the Page house, by Lucy Larcom, illustrated, 50 cents; printed picture of Mrs. Mary Page, 5 cents; Handbook and Guide to Danvers' historic places, 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents. Mail orders, with postage enclosed, will receive prompt attention.

The Society's greatest need is money, of which it can use to advantage small sums as well as large. See "*Our Financial Needs*" by the President, on page 96. We must provide for the future, and to this end we earnestly beg you to consider the following

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath—
to the Danvers Historical Society, a Massachusetts Corporation, its successors and assigns, to its and their own use and behoof forever."

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS
OF THE
DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 4.

DANVERS, MASS.

1916.

REV. CHARLES B. RICE.—A MEMORIAL.

BY REV. AUSTIN RICE.

READ AT A MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY, JAN. 19, 1914.

I thank you for the respect and honor which you are showing to the memory of my father in devoting this evening to a review of his life. He thought much of the Danvers Historical Society, and it would be pleasing to him to think that you so kindly recalled his presence and his interest. I could earnestly wish, however, that the task of speaking about him had been given to some one else—one who could speak without the limitations which make it difficult for a son to tell about his father. But on the other hand I esteem it as a sacred privilege.

When I was a little child, we were taught in our home to regard Moses as the greatest man that ever lived. On general principles I supposed that this must be correct, but in my secret heart I had grave doubts whether my father were not superior to Moses, though of course it would hardly do to admit it. You will not expect me to attempt any appraisal of my father, but perhaps you may be interested in an informal sketch of his life and of some events and incidents which were characteristic.

Charles Baker Rice was born in Conway, Massachusetts, June 29, 1829. His great-grandfather, Israel Rice, had been one of the first settlers of Conway. He was still living at the age of ninety, and was dimly remembered by Charles, so that these two lives carry us back far beyond the Revolution, and well into the French and Indian wars. The grandfather, Joseph Rice, was a jolly, witty man; genial and companion-

able, and a Democrat in politics. In manner and temperament, Charles Rice resembled his grandfather. The father, Col. Austin Rice, was an able farmer, a lover of horses and trees and a fine judge of both. He was a colonel of the militia, active in public affairs in both town and county, a Whig in politics and a devout Christian. The mother, Charlotte Baker, was the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and was a capable and intelligent woman of a sprightly temper and generous nature.

Charles Rice was brought up to the hard work and steadfast self-reliant toil of a New England farm three-quarters of a century ago. Col. Austin Rice was firm and austere; he did not have to speak twice to his children. He had the reputation among his neighbors of being stern, but I have often heard my father say he did not regard his father as having been too strict. In those days what a boy earned went into the family purse. It was common toil. Spending money was scarce. My grandfather Rice was not what we would call poor. His farm was mortgaged when he inherited it, or bought out an interest in it, but it was a good farm and it became under skillful care one of the best farms in the whole town. But in those days sober-minded people were apt to be careful of money.

Since father's death your president has told me a story which I can hardly believe, and indeed if it had not come to me directly from him—and I know that the president of an Historical Society must be accurate in names and memory—I should not credit it at all. And while having perfect confidence in your president in all these things, I still asked my father's younger sister if it could be true, and as she thinks that very possibly it was true, we will take it for true. Your president once asked Mr. Rice how he was able to make the moderate salary of the parsonage go so far in educating his children and providing for his home. He answered with this story. "When I was a boy I had but two ways of making money. I got a cent for every rat I caught, and a cent for every four dozen eggs I brought in." "How many hens did you have"? asked Mr. Sullivan. "Four," was the reply. It was with such drill that this farmer's boy learned not to be wasteful! I still have some difficulty with this story because I have myself repeatedly heard father say that at Thanksgiving time they killed anywhere from a dozen to twenty hens! I leave the reconciliation of these facts to you, only affirming that both must be true. Possibly the "four" hens were the

boy's own, while the dozen or twenty unfortunate hens belonged to the farm.

The fattening of sheep was profitable. Sheep would be brought from western New York, and Austin Rice, who was a good judge of sheep, together with some neighbors, partners in the enterprise, would be gone from home a few weeks. On one occasion the father had started west in the early morning. Evening came after the long day, and the little boy, his son, perhaps three or four years old, sat down on the stone steps at the south door. He gazed wistfully across the valley of the South river toward the hills where his father had gone and across which he would return. "What are you doing, Charles?" asked his mother. "I'm watching for father." "But you know father will not be back for several weeks." "Yes, but I'm watching slowly."

It was a great day for the lad when he was allowed to go on these excursions, and a still greater day when he was trusted to drive home the sheep. Four farmers would pool their interests, make a common purchase, and on their return they would have a sorting at Savoy, a town fifteen miles from Conway where the roads forked. The sheep would be divided roughly into three grades. Each farmer in turn would pick a sheep from the first grade, until these were distributed, then from the second, and finally from the poorest. The lads enjoyed these trips very much, and they learned to prize the hospitality along the way, and to tell which of the farmer's wives made the best pies and doughnuts, and especially that kind of doughnuts known as nut-cakes.

Once my father and a boy of about the same age—a guess, sixteen—were trusted with bringing home some sheep on the very last stage of the journey; they had a small flock, and one very handsome bell-wether. A bystander offered them what the boys considered a good price for this latter. They sold him with satisfaction, and returned with the rest of their flock, proud of their bargain. But the father was not pleased, partly because they had no right to sell the sheep, being boys, and not having received permission, and partly because they had got too little for the fellow. So the boys were required to drive back the fifteen miles, with a letter to the farmer explaining that they were under age, and had acted without orders, and asking for the return of the sheep. It was a salutary but most painful lesson, and their feelings on the second trip were somewhat different from those on the first.

In my father's boyhood the mowing machine had not come

into general use. Work of mowing and pitching was done by hand, and "Charley" Rice was known among the young men for his strength and swiftness. There was only one other young man in Conway, a town of one thousand inhabitants, who, father has told me, would have beaten him at this, and perhaps two or three more practically his equals. Up to the time when he had rheumatic fever at about forty-six years of age, father still retained this gift of exceptional physical strength. Some large stones used to be current in Danvers Center of a huge stone which he lifted easily—I am not sure but with one hand—over which two or more men had tugged in vain. This story in course of time grew to larger proportions than the stone itself, and father was apt to disclaim it. But there can be little doubt that he had the gift of marked physical strength, and also the power to work without feeling the loss of sleep.

At sixteen years of age father entered Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, remaining three years. The time from 1848 to 1856 was spent partly in teaching. He taught in the public schools of Conway, and in Natick. In those days the Bible was frequently used as a general text-book in reading, and the scholars made some amusing mistakes. One Natick boy was stumbling through the passage which describes the healing of the impotent man at Lystra. The lad read it thus:—"And there sat a man at Lystra *important* in his feet." That expression has become a byword in our family. Among boys and in college circles there is sometimes danger that this may become the important part; but members of an historical society doubtless keep the true sense of values.

This young school teacher always retained a deep respect for the simple country school. He recognized its defects; but he maintained that it had its advantages. A bright boy could go ahead as fast as he was able to learn. Ambition was rewarded. He was not held back by the necessity of completing a certain fixed course of study, or by keeping step with a laggard. When he mastered a subject he could pass on to the next one. There was not nearly so much red tape in the conduct of the school, or such tedious making out of reports which often sap the originality and strength of a teacher. I do not know how exactly to describe the other quality which father liked in the country school. Perhaps it was more sincere; more elastic; more personal. There may have been less of what might be called "school fixings" and more boy and more teacher! Again and again father has said to us—a school may

look a great deal better on paper,—its reports may read better, its curriculum may sound attractive and elaborate as the superintendent describes what his school is doing,—and yet actually the school may be poorer. It may not serve the needs of the town as well. Its real power to draw out the best in a boy or girl, to inspire them to study, and to fit them for work and for citizenship, may be in quite an opposite proportion to the minuteness of the grading and the fullness of the curriculum.

During these years—1848-1856—Mr. Rice was deeply interested in public affairs. If my memory of what has been told me is correct, he was chairman of the Whig town committee in 1852, though only twenty-three years old, and he has told of the mortification of the long drive home from South Deerfield, on the night of Winfield Scott's overwhelming defeat, and of how the successful Democrats in Conway village hailed him in mocking triumph. He did much writing for the papers, particularly for the Springfield Republican. Samuel Bowles was a warm friend, and several times tried to engage him on the editorial staff. He wrote the first platform for the Republican party of Franklin County, probably in 1854. In the Fremont campaign he was sent by the Republican Club of Conway to speak in Maine. This was before the days of great corporations and of huge political assessments; and the young men of Conway gave voluntarily out of love for freedom. Father did not regard his speaking in Maine as much of a success, but others thought differently, for the Northampton Republican club sent him to Pennsylvania, and in that state he himself felt his work to be more effective.

In this period father continued his reading of history and of poetry (of which I hope to speak later), and he read during those years considerable law, a taste which he inherited from his father. He hesitated for some time between several lines of work—that of the farm, of editorial writing, of the profession of law, and of public life, for he was at least once in a position where he might probably have received the Republican nomination for Congress.

In the year 1856 father decided to enter the ministry. He had been a Christian since boyhood, having been reared in a devout Puritan home, and having united with the church at twelve years of age. You may be interested to know what was this lad's besetting sin in boyhood. It was a violent temper. Possibly I am not the one who should say it, but father always seemed to me a man of exceptionally controlled temper

and careful words; one who did not readily become angry, and who did show a kindly charity in his thoughts and speech for others. If in any good or unusual degree he attained these traits, it was by hard effort, earnest struggle, and as he would say, by the Saviour's grace. Dr. Samuel Harris, then pastor at Conway, and afterwards professor in Bangor, and president of Bowdoin and later professor of theology at Yale, was instrumental in leading father to choose the ministry. Dr. Harris was one of the foremost theologians of his generation, intensely interested in public affairs, that rare combination of mystic, philosopher and public leader.

The years at the Theological Seminary at Bangor were marked by no unusual experiences. The young student, however, threw himself actively into the work for total abstinence in Maine. In those days many people stoutly asserted that a man could not do a hard day's work unless sustained by equally hard cider, or stronger beverages. Once when father was speaking in a community where this notion prevailed, he issued a challenge. "If any farmer," said he, "some afternoon, has fifteen or twenty loads of hay that he wishes to get in, I will come over and pitch for him against any man; he to have his strong drink or hard cider, and I to have cold water or sweetened water." It was a risky challenge, since there might have been some stronger, swifter man in the region. Father purposely mentioned with nonchalance the number—fifteen or twenty loads, I think it was—in a way which gave the impression of being accustomed to pretty rapid work, and as he told us children it was partly a "bluff". No one took him up however. And he also said seriously to us, that it would have needed a pretty fast man to have beaten him, and that such a fellow would have had to sweat a good deal to do the job.

After graduating from Bangor, Mr. Rice was called to Saco, Maine. While there he married my mother, Claire Austin Lord, of Portland, Maine. She was a daughter of Charles Austin Lord, editor of the *Christian Mirror*, the Maine Congregational paper. They had in all five children, two of whom, boys, died in infancy. My mother was a person of delicate health for much of her life, and on January 9, 1885, she died after a long illness.

On September 2, 1863, Mr. Rice was installed at Danvers, as pastor of the First Church, and he remained as its active pastor exactly thirty-one years. Last winter the church elected father, "pastor-emeritis," and this thoughtful and gra-

cious action on their part pleased him very much. During this active pastorate, (1863-1894) in addition to the regular duties of a minister, he served on the school committee for many years, much of the time being chairman. He was elected to the House of Representatives for two terms, 1876-77, and to the Senate for one term, 1881. He was for some time on the Republican State Committee, and for six years, (1877-83) on the State Board of Education. Of his interest in town meeting and town affairs it is surely needless for me to speak.

Meanwhile he was making historical researches. In 1867 he delivered the Centennial address for his native town of Conway, a task involving much labor. In 1872 he wrote a history of the First Parish in Danvers, and the time spent in writing this, and in preparation for the final publication must have been between two and three years. On other occasions similar, though less extensive, memorial addresses were prepared by him, as for the Rebecca Nourse monument, and the Marshall Field Memorial Library in Conway. This line of work was much to father's taste.

Some of you who are older will remember the "Danvers University," as father often called it in pleasantry. I am indebted to Mr. George William French for facts about this. The idea originated in a conversation held after the evening service in "Village Hall." The friends had lingered to discuss a question of history, when Miss Millie Mudge said,—“I wish, Mr. Rice, that you would have a class for us in history.” To quote from Mr. French, “I think he turned it off in his humorous way at the time, but I have always thought that this talk may have started in your father's mind the thought that grew into the formation of the “Danvers University.” I am not sure that the first year we had more than the class in history which met at the parsonage, with your father for teacher. The second year we certainly had a German class under Rev. Mr. Forbes of the Universalist church, and I think there was a class in geology or English under Rev. Mr. Wright of Maple street. I am also pretty sure that Rev. Mr. Drury of the Baptist church had some of the classes under his care. In history, the first year we took a general course, and used for a text-book, Swinton's Outlines of the World's History, and your father had a talk at the end of each lesson that was always very interesting. The second year we took English history, and used for a text-book Green's History of the English People. The third year we studied the history of Greece and Rome, and used various histories.”

To interrupt the quotation for a moment,—father invented a “Historical Cookie,” which was used in the class. It consisted of a piece of cardboard the size of a dollar or a small cookie, cut either round or in scallops. On one side was a date, say, 1453, and on the other side the event to correspond, the Fall of Constantinople. Or it might be a question,—Who was the great Puritan general of England?—and on the opposite side the answer,—Cromwell. These cookies were passed around to each scholar, “to eat.” He was supposed to read the side which came uppermost, and then give the fact written on the other side without looking at it. This method gave variety, kept the class lively, and was a fair way of reviewing the lessons. Father took a good deal of playful pride in his invention, while mother wrote and scalloped the cookies.

To resume the quotation from Mr. French: “The class in German also met at your father’s house, and we used in addition to our studies, to have very pleasant times at our meetings under Mr. Forbes. In this class were your mother, Miss Eliza Veazie, Millie Mudge, and others whom I do not remember. It was not a large class. We had at first a short course in grammar, and Grimm’s fairy stories. After this class was ended by Mr. Forbes going away, a part of it merged into one that met at Mr. Ben Andrews’ at Tapleville under a German from Salem. I think that your father hoped to make a permanent thing of the university, but I imagine that your mother’s sickness prevented him from carrying it on as only he could have done. It was of great value to the young people while it lasted. I know people today who are well read in history and general subjects, whose habits of reading were formed in the Danvers University. I have several times said to my wife that in the Danvers University your father anticipated the movement for popular education known as the University Extension courses.”

Father was very fond of reading. He loved the poets, Milton, Wordsworth; and the Greek tragedians were his favorites. The very last letter which he wrote to my sister and her husband in Ohio, before his death, was chiefly a comparison between the Greek poets and Milton, Burke, Webster and John Bunyan. Of Milton he said: “There are passages all through his writings from the earlier poems to the latter, which lay hold upon one and will not be shaken off, a compelling force of companionship.” Father loved to commit passages to memory. One of his best sermons, and the last which he preached in the church at Wakefield, was on memory, in which he re-

viewed the changing emphasis which two generations had placed on the educational value of memory. Once it was the all-important object; then "mere memorizing" sank into disfavor, and now he thought the pendulum might swing toward a somewhat larger recognition of its worth. For one or two winters, while at the old church, and probably at sixty years of age, father committed a Psalm to memory each week, and led the evening congregation in repeating it, while we children sat in dread lest he might forget. I do not recall whether that calamity ever overtook us or not. Even to the last years he loved to memorize, and he said to me that he believed he could commit to memory as quickly as when a boy, but that except by constant effort it was not so easy to retain permanently in the memory. In almost the last conversation we had together he spoke of purchasing two new hymn books, as he had heard that there were some fine new hymns just published, and he added: "You know what I wrote Natalie last week about the Greeks—but the Christian hymns have the same or greater compelling quality about them, the quality of compelling companionship." This was his way of saying that even deeper than his delight in the great masters of literature was his love for these songs of the Christian faith.

One very noticeable trait of my father was his love of fun, his playful humor. His wit bubbled over. In the many letters which we have received and in the kind words spoken to us about our father since his death, this seems to be the trait mentioned by nearly all. In his home, the same sense of fun came out. Humorous poems of Thackeray, such as the "White Squall," comical selections from the old "Famous Reader," the more mirthful poems of Holmes, and many quaint fairy and folk lore tales were favorites. On Thanksgiving day, when we were young children, he would dress up to impersonate characters from the old "Reader"; blind man's buff and a taste of Milton completed the day. At the Thanksgiving dinner we always began with salt codfish; to bring plainly, if not painfully, to mind the privations of the first Pilgrim Thanksgiving.

When he had moved to Lindall Hill, he had some sport with the Maple street friends by telling them, one morning at the train, of a disaster or misfortune that had befallen him. He said: "When I lived at the old parsonage, I never had any trouble or received any harm from my neighbors. My cow and hens were always respected. But this morning I found four hens dead on my barn floor." After sufficient surprise and re-

gret had been expressed, and some expostulation that it was an unusual occurrence for the neighborhood, father relieved the concern of the listeners by saying,—“I killed those hens myself!”

Looking back at father's life, I am impressed by the variety and range of his mental interests. He was a prompt, eager champion of the metric system, had a fairly complete set of weights and measures, which many of you have seen in his study, and was active in bringing it into the schools. Aluminum, in its practical uses, was another subject which attracted him, and upon which he lectured. Geology was a favorite study, and Rev. Mr. Wright and he took many a geological excursion together. Father was a firm believer in evolution at a time when many clergymen looked at its teachings askance, for his own reading and observation had prepared him for this line of thought.

Of natural objects in which he took interest, I suppose the first place, after garden and apples, should be given to precious stones. For a minister of moderate income he had a really excellent collection both in value and in range of specimens. He used frequently to give lectures on these gems, and I remember his going to the Concord Reformatory and passing them freely and without loss among the prisoners, but exercising much more care when exhibiting them in a fashionable young ladies' school south of Boston. It was rather characteristic that in his office, among a fine array of paper weights of agate and petrified wood, upon his mantel (some dozen handsome specimens), he kept one piece of old burnt out coal from the furnace of the Congregational House, and he would listen with quiet amusement to the interested comments of his callers, who failed often to recognize what it was.

Out-of-door objects were his delight, especially anything connected with a pleasing landscape, or the orchard or garden. One day last spring while confined to the bedchamber, he said: “I have much to be thankful for with this large room, and as fine a view as there is in town, and with a grape vine, maple trees, and apple trees, and pear trees; everything but a plum tree!”

The interest which Mr. Rice took in history showed itself in frequent historical sermons. Upon Thanksgiving Day he usually chose some theme from early Massachusetts times. His addresses to the Grand Army ran along similar lines. I remember well one Sunday evening when Forefather's Day was being celebrated, and different men were assigned poems to

read. To Deacon George Tapley was given the poem of Bryant, beginning "Wild was the day, the wintry sea." The poem had four stanzas. But when it was read, behold, Mr. Tapley had added a fifth stanza, in order to give it a little more religious or orthodox flavor, and you could scarcely have recognized any difference between the verse composed by Mr. Tapley and the original. Which shows that historical sermons in the pulpit tend to produce poetry in the pews!

The afternoon when President Garfield was shot, if my boyish memory is correct, was Saturday. Father was haying in the field, when a neighbor came with the dreadful news. Father hurried the hay in as fast as possible, and prepared a special sermon. I remember, too, that the next morning, he asked one of the men in the church porch—a man who was supposed to take the Sunday papers, (and in those days many people looked askance at the practice)—what the report was from the President. I will not embarrass any of the man's relatives by telling who was so lax thirty-three years ago.

Probably his best historical-biographical sermon was the one preached after General Grant's death, in which he described the slow progress and discouragements of the long war, until a "Voice" was heard at Fort Donelson, calling for "Unconditional Surrender." You who remember father's voice as he used to call the cow from the pasture, or as it rang out like an alarm bell the night the old church burned, will appreciate the thrill which went through us all, as father spoke of that Voice which called at Donelson, Vicksburg and Appomatox for "Unconditional Surrender." My father once said that he thought perhaps his most effective public address was made in Danvers at the Armory. It was at a Republican jollification—probably in 1888—and it did not seem to him that the right note had been struck in the speeches. When father's turn came to speak, he called to mind those lofty principles of union and freedom for which the party had stood in its early days. That was a theme very dear to his heart.

Like every minister father had some sermons which were not at his best level. One afternoon he came back from preaching at the Danvers Hospital, walked up stairs to the study, opened the stove door, and deliberately put his sermon into the fire. We children exclaimed, aghast, "Why what is the matter, father?" Father explained that it was a poor sermon. We refused to believe this and said: "But, father, did anyone tell you so?" He answered in his dry way: "I did not *need* to have anybody tell me it was a poor sermon."

Mr. Rice was judicial in temperament; in the years of my observation, conservative in disposition, and always broad and democratic in his sympathies. His love of the oppressed made him an early Republican, as has been already stated. But his judicial temperament, aided no doubt, by his legal reading, made him cautious. He was never an extreme Abolitionist.

One of his last conversations with me was about circulating a pamphlet of Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, claiming that Garrison and Phillips had done more harm than good to the Anti-slavery cause by their extreme attacks upon the South and the virulence of their language. Father believed that the combination of idealist and opportunist—men of more moderate type, such as Lyman Beecher, Seward, and Lincoln—were the true helpers of freedom. I once heard him say with reference to the Emancipation Proclamation, which of course, he thoroughly approved, that at the time, his only fear was lest it had been issued too soon, before public opinion was ripe to support it.

Questions of public welfare were approached by him from the viewpoint of a citizen, rather than from a conventional ministerial standard. He was not ecclesiastical but human in his sympathies. He tried to look at things from the out-of-doors point of view. In the legislature this was his distinct aim, and it was noticed and favorably commented on by his fellow-members. He had a great dislike for the religious agitator, and for the minister who felt that somehow his profession made him necessarily wiser on all reform and moral questions than the rank and file of men. Quite characteristic of this attitude was his strong stand when on the school committee, against any racial or religious discrimination against any teacher. It was fitting also that the last article from his pen, printed in the Salem News in June, 1913, was a plea for total abstinence, a recognition of the good work done by the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and a re-statement of his belief that personal effort rather than external legislation, should have the first place in human betterment.

Father's last article, accepted but not published on account of his death, was a vigorous remonstrance against the effort made by some ministers to set up personal standards of eugenics, other than those required by law, before they would perform the marriage rite. Father regarded the state and human society as also from God, no less than the church. This was the Puritan view. And in his opinion the carefully considered and expressed public action of an intelligent body of citizens

was quite as likely to reflect the true will of God as the self-proclaimed standard of some Congregational minister, or group of ministers, who undertook to prescribe additional requirements before they would perform their duty as magistrates in solemnizing the marriage. Few things annoyed father more than to have a body of ministers as ministers, set themselves apart from, or above, the common people in practical matters, and imagine that by doing so they had some halo of moral authority. He believed that a minister should be a prophet, a moral force, and an interpreter of Divine truth and life, and should walk in lowliness of heart as a Christian. But he did not believe that the position of minister thereby made a man superior in practical or civic matters to other conscientious thoughtful men.

Of the religious work done by Rev. Mr. Rice outside of Danvers at least a word should be spoken. For many years he was a director of several of the leading denominational societies, state and national, such as the Congregational Education Society, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and the Massachusetts Board of Ministerial Relief. For at least a dozen years he gave much time, as a trustee to Colorado College, and in the days when its very existence was in peril from financial difficulties, he devoted himself unsparingly to its relief and welfare. In recognition of his services, the college later gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He never made much account of degrees, however, and it was quite in keeping with his character, that though Bowdoin College honored him with the degree of Master of Arts, his son found out the fact only by accident, after many years. The work which father gave to religious causes outside the labors of the pastorate at the Center could hardly have averaged less than one or two full days a week for the thirty years while he was at the old parsonage, and this does not include at least a half day a week in the school work and visiting, for which latter he received compensation. But the outside religious work was wholly gratuitous.

In the year 1894 the Congregational churches of Massachusetts established something entirely new in Congregational administration; namely, a Board of Pastoral Supply. The work was to be fashioned along wholly new lines, and without any precedent in our denomination. Those of you who are members of strongly centralized churches, will hardly realize the immense practical difficulties involved in this new work to which Dr. Rice was called as secretary. It required

the looking up of the credentials of theological students and of ministers all over the country. It involved the impartial recommendation of pastors for vacant churches; it demanded as far as possible, the avoidance of misfits and of the unhappy mating of church and minister. All this had to be done with no authoritative power to appoint, for the only authority the secretary had was such as might come from the honesty, fairness and wisdom of the recommendations themselves. When you consider how few large churches there are in Massachusetts, compared with the number of worthy and capable men, who might naturally desire and might truly deserve a larger or a better place, you will see how difficult was the task of making these adjustments. Yet the result was markedly to increase the friendly spirit and contentment of both ministers and churches. Since my father's death we have had numerous letters from ministers who had been wont to drop into the office discouraged or discontented, and who always went away cheered. Indeed, people with no special business at all would come in just for the heartening voice, and the word of jollity and cheer.

The work which this secretary began grew to large proportions, and at the time of his death he had careful statements and records concerning 3,600 living Congregational ministers in the United States. It was somewhat of a surprise to his children to see how readily our father adapted himself to this work. We would never have thought of doubting his fairness or wise judgment, but the readiness with which at sixty-five years of age he undertook and successfully carried through the creative executive labor of establishing this new board, with its demands for originality and also for exact detail—this was a surprise to us. Father had the satisfaction of seeing the principles of his work widely followed by Congregationalists in America. His plan was used as a model by the Baptists of New York State, and when the Congregationalists of England wished to undertake a similar work, they found that what father had established in Massachusetts was exactly what they needed for their national board.

At the time when father took the secretaryship, he moved from the old parsonage to Lindall Hill, and in the following year, September 24, 1895, he married Miss Henrietta Hyde Stanwood, of Boston, one of the editors of the *Congregationalist*. Father had loved the labors of the pastorate, and he was deeply attached to the "ancient church." But he also found the secretaryship, with its variety, very enjoyable, and I have

no doubt that this change of occupation, and the new home on Lindall Hill, added many happy years to his life.

One of the most marked traits in Mr. Rice was his love of people. It was not of the gushing or sentimental type, but was rather a deep underlying affection. It was the interest of a large and kindly nature in his fellow-men. This was especially shown in his keen delight in gatherings like the Harvest Festival at the First church, the Salem Congregational Club, the Essex South Association of ministers, and the Danvers Historical Society. He often referred to these gatherings, and I remember the one a few years ago at the home of Judge White, which he repeatedly recalled with pleasure. In father there seemed to be a blending of two feelings—a deep sense of the religious importance of human life, as from God, and responsible to God, while along with this was also a warm attachment to the earth, to the soil, and to men and women as human beings and friends. Sometimes these two traits are divorced, or regarded as contradictory, but they seemed to be united simply and naturally with him. He loved to see the better side of people, and was it not true that their better side came out in his presence?

I would like, even at the risk of seeming too personal, to tell one or two of the inner principles of father's character. One was a great desire not to do anybody a wrong. Many times I have heard him say: "It is better to suffer a wrong than to do a wrong." And I know that father lived up to that principle in his dealings with others. In the mowing of the grass by the roadside in front of the old parsonage pasture he was very particular not to mow quite up to the line, dividing one field from the next. I sometimes complained about this, but he felt it to be a simple matter of right, and something also becoming a Christian man, to be careful to take less than his exact due, rather than to run the risk of taking more. Once when a man hired to do the mowing had cut a little beyond the line he was much displeased, and if my hazy childish recollection is correct, he wheeled a large wheelbarrow load down to Mr. Hook, his neighbor below, to be sure that everything was made right.

Some years ago he attended the funeral of a Danvers man, and on the way to or from the grave, another Danvers man—not now living—spoke with exceeding bitterness of the one who had died. It made a strong impression upon father. He went home and said to himself: "I wonder if there is any man whom I have treated wrongly or harshly, who might have some just excuse for feeling glad when I am gone." He tried

to think of any such person, and he could recall but one. It seems that some time before a speaker at the Salem Congregational Club had given an address, advancing some opinions which father regarded as foolish or mischievous, and in the discussion he had shown them up with a good deal of humor and vigor. In thinking it over, father thought perhaps he had attacked the views with more severity than was really necessary, and so he wrote to this gentleman, telling him how he came to write, saying he did not know but the man might feel he had been treated uncivilly or unfairly, and if so, father asked his pardon. He received a prompt and pleasant reply from the gentleman, appreciating his letter, but saying that it had not occurred to him at all that father had done him any wrong.

Another of father's principles was this,—that we need a conscious recognition of our responsibility to God. He frequently gave me this advice: "Most of our failures and sins come from thoughtlessness. Remember each morning what God has placed you in this world for. Try to keep in mind those aims in life which you really want to seek. If you will keep them before you, you will not go far wrong."

I have not felt that this was the time or place for me to make any attempt to measure the goodness or beauty of my father's life. Nor am I the one who should seek to do it. I am not capable of doing it. I have tried rather to give you some glimpses into his character and spirit, and some of the more personal facts which as one of his family, came under my observation. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Maria Putnam Hood, I have received a copy of a letter written in 1863, by Prof. Samuel Harris, to her father, Deacon William R. Putnam. He was probably chairman of the committee on securing a pastor, and the letter was written in response to his inquiry concerning my father's fitness for the position. Prof. Harris wrote: "His pond will not run dry. If your people like him after the first few Sabbaths that they hear him, they will not be likely to be any less pleased with him hereafter. As to all the solid excellencies of ministerial character, intellectual, religious, and social, I have no doubt whatever. I esteem him very highly, and cannot be mistaken that he has unusual ability and rich culture of mind, and a good and true heart."

Looking back on that fifty years in which he lived in Danvers, (over thirty as pastor), Mrs. Hood writes: "Surely Mr. Harris rightfully judged your father's capabilities. You perhaps know that your father held a very dear place in the hearts

of this old household, having preached to five generations. He surely left an unspeakable record for good and true manliness and godliness in this entire community, the effect of which eternity alone will reveal."

Let me close with an extract from father's last report as Secretary of the Board of Pastoral Supply, written in April, 1913: "The Secretary wishes to speak for a moment concerning himself. For the last eleven weeks of the year he was kept from duties at the office by serious sickness. For whatever of returning strength may now come to him, he desires devoutly to give thanks to God. He wishes also to make most grateful mention of the marks of human kindness which have come to him, from every quarter during his illness,—from the places in which he has lived or which he has visited—and from many unlooked-for sources—until the whole earth has become to him full of the friendliness of men."

Later in this same report he gives the following beautiful description of the spirit found among many faithful ministers in the humbler parsonages of Massachusetts: "It is to be remembered, too, that the main opportunities of life are not remote from us, but right at hand. Genuine worth and real and clear ability are not often long covered from sight in our New England communities. But it is not needful or perhaps desirable that ministers should always be set in churches graded according to their real or supposed ability. Many strong men have done excellent and long continued work in comparatively small places. They are known of their people,—their character tells their solid personal steadfastness. They grow into the life of the community. Sometimes their very apparent lowliness of purpose grows lofty; and in their meekness, according to the great promise, they begin to inherit the earth. Sometimes we have helped move such men; sometimes we have done it only with twinges of conscience, as if such a man, strong and faithful, should be left undisturbed, alone with the glory of his life."

Father would have been the last person to claim any such quality for himself,—but it has seemed to his children, and I trust it will seem to you, that this gives an unconscious revelation of himself and a true picture of his life. He closed his report with these words concerning his work as Secretary of the Board:

"So we do our work. We have no thought at all that it is done as well as it ought to be done. But it is done in interest and hope. We trust that it may still be received with a kindly measure of acceptance by the churches and the brethren, and that it may be graciously approved of God."

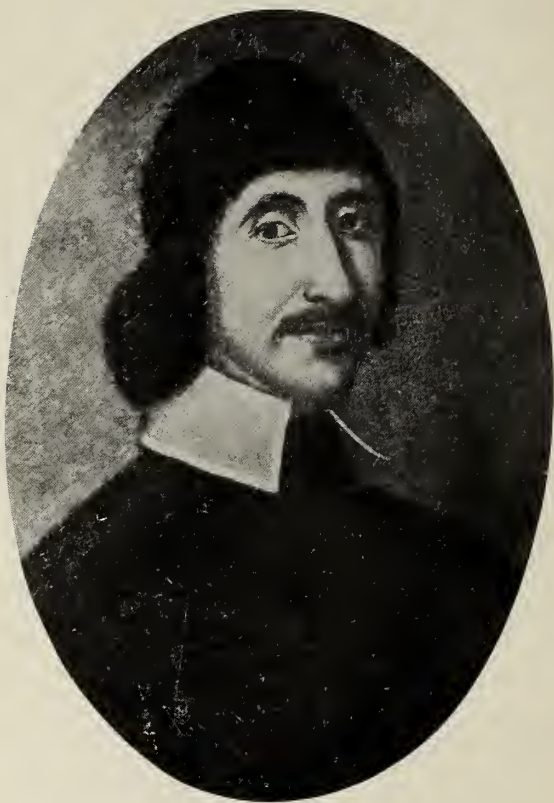
AN HISTORICAL TRIP THROUGH DANVERS.

BY EZRA D. HINES.

To properly see and admire dear old Danvers, an ideal day in June should be selected. The starting place,—the North bridge, Salem,—should be chosen for two reasons: first it was at this point upon the North river of old, that occurred the first armed resistance to England, on February 26, 1775, on which occasion, men of Danvers were on hand ready to aid; and second, the fact that only a short distance away the water of this old North river meets and blends with the water of the Danvers river. In imagination, a steamer is in readiness and all the party being on board, the sail down the North river begins.

Very soon on our right, the Court Houses are observed, one of which, the oldest of the three—a stone building—was erected in 1841. Close by, on Washington street and near the Tabernacle church site, stood in early days, a Court House, on the balcony of which General Washington, in 1789, addressed the people gathered in the street below. This building stood in the middle of the street, and nearby in early days, was the house occupied by Governor Endecott. Moving along down the river, we observe on our left, Orne's point, and here obtain a view of a bridge stretching across the water flowing between Salem and Beverly, which bridge was built in 1788, then taking the place of an old ferry which had been in use from early days. The building of this bridge was strongly and vigorously opposed by the citizens of Danvers.

Turning now to the left we enter Danvers river, called by the Indians Orkhussunt, and by the English Wooleston river. On our right is Beverly and Royal side, and upon our left the North fields of Salem. On the Salem side, we notice two coves called Broad cove and Shipley's cove, respectively. Gazing now across the river we see flowing out of the Danvers river, a stream of water running northward into the country, the Bass or Mill river of early days, which river at the time of the incorporation of Beverly as a town in the year 1668, formed its western boundary. Upon the right side of this



JOHN WINTHROP, JR.
1606-1676

last named stream, as it leaves the Danvers river, is a point of land called Ellingwood's Point or Joshua's Mountain. Upon the left hand opposite, another point of land called today Salter's point, which name is a corruption of Salt-house point, was granted to John Winthrop, Junior, son of Governor John Winthrop, by the town of Salem as appears in the records of the town as follows:

"June 25, 1638. Present: John Endecott, John Woodbury, Jeffrey Massey, and William Hathorne. Item. ther is granted to Mr. John Winthrop Jun. liberty to set a Salt house upon Ryalls side wth wood for his occasions about the same house and comon for 2 cows to pasture in."

And again:

"Salem, July 25, 1639. Present: John Endecott, Wm. Hathorne, John Woodbury, Laurence Leach, Mr. Conant and John Balch. Graunted to John Winthrop Esqr. Junior a little neck of land adioyninge to the Salthouse built by the said Mr. Winthrop contayninge about 16 acres or thereabouts, more or lesse, lying betweene a cove wch is on the north side of his said howse & a little brooke, lying to the west of the said howse."

The neck of land can be traced, and the cove and the little brook are still here as in the olden days.

Gazing once more upon the Salem side of the river, we now are passing by "Kernwood," that beautiful spot where in 1913, a most delightful and artistic pageant was brought forth, the rendering of which gave great pleasure to the many people who came from far and near to view the same. The following is of interest at this point in the trip. John G. Whittier, the poet, who for many years made Danvers his home, was offered "Kernwood" as a home in 1876, by an old friend who was willing to purchase the same for him, the estate being for sale at that time. Mr. Whittier was then living at "Oak Knoll" in Danvers. The offer was gratefully declined, Mr. Whittier preferring to reside in Danvers.

We journey on, and now have reached Horse-pasture point. Looking again toward Royal side, a fine view is presented in the low, level land, sloping from the shore and gradually and gracefully creeping up to the foot of the hills well covered with trees. Duck cove, Aunt Betty's cove and Jacob's cove are seen. Still moving along the Danvers river, we finally arrive at that point, where the river divides into three branches, and now our course takes us upon the eastern branch. This portion of the river has on its western side land which in early

times belonged to the Skelton grant, afterwards called Porter's neck, later New Mills, and now Danversport. This branch of the river was called by the Indians, Ponomenueheant, and by the English, Porter's river. Samuel Skelton was the first pastor of the Salem Church, and this was a portion of a grant made to him by the Court of Assistants in July, 1632. On the opposite side of the river, the land seen was in early days in Salem, later in Beverly, and now forms a portion of the town of Danvers. As we pass along up this stream, we notice upon our right a conspicuous eminence, that delightful spot, to which the Danvers Historical Society at its annual outing held there on Wednesday P. M., June 17, 1908, in presence of a large audience composed of members and invited guests, were pleased to restore the early name given to it more than 167 years ago by its owner, Hon. William Browne of Salem,—the name "Mount Burnet." This was in honor of his wife, Mary Burnet, the daughter of William Burnet, one of the provincial governors of Massachusetts, he being the son of Gilbert Burnet, the celebrated bishop of Salisbury Cathedral, England.*

We are also reminded, as we still look upon this hill, of a visit here on a pleasant Saturday afternoon, in June, 1814, of two Danversport boys, Samuel P. Fowler (remembered as the Deacon of later years), and William Oakes, who afterwards became the eminent botanist. They came across, on their way hither, two other boys, who journeyed with them to the top of the hill,—one a lad from Salem then ten years of age, who afterwards became distinguished as a writer—Nathaniel Hawthorne—with whom was his relative, Benjamin Foster. The boys had with them a spy-glass, which enabled them to see the British vessels sailing in Massachusetts Bay—for this was the time of the second war with England—and later, turning their glass toward the river we are now upon, they saw evidence of the success of our privateers, for here upon the bank of the river were visible six fine brigs and barques moored side by side, captured by Salem privateers, and which had been towed here for safety, where they remained until the close of the war. One of these vessels was a barque named the *Britannia* with a beautiful figure head, surmounted by a crown, which barque was pronounced by a retired Danvers sea-captain upon examining her, as fine a vessel as ever plowed blue water. Young Fowler's description of the "Haw-

*See article by Mr. Hines, *Essex Institute Historical Collections*, vol. 32, p. 201.



HON. WILLIAM BROWNE, 1709-1763.



MRS. MARY (BURNET) BROWNE, 1723-1745.

thorne boy," as he calls him, is of interest. On meeting him, he says:—"Young Hawthorne lifting himself from his position, (which by the way was the gathering of flags), and standing erect with a flag in his hand, discovered to us a lad about ten years of age, of slight figure and pale countenance, who said nothing, but eyed us, as if he would know our characters, or what kind of boys we were. I now remember that Nathaniel said but little during the afternoon, but was much interested in the stories that were told particularly those that were strange or supposed to be super-natural." Hawthorne, the boy, it would seem, evidently kept up his interest in this hill for he afterwards wrote much concerning it.

Pursuing our way, we have now reached a bridge which crosses this river. Before the steamer is allowed to pass by, the following of interest concerning this bridge should be related. As previously noted in 1788, the erection of a bridge over the river separating Salem and Beverly was agitated. All the towns near, with the exception of Danvers, were in favor of the building of said bridge. Danvers opposed it, as it would take away a large amount of trade from the town which for many years it had enjoyed. With the building of the new bridge, travel would tend away from the old road, the road which had been in use from early days down to the present time, which road ran from Ipswich through Danvers to Medford. The people in the north part of Salem, also, were opposed to it. Opposition proved fruitless, however, and the bridge was built. Hoping to yet retain some of the travel, a bridge was built over the river at this point in our journey, which river then formed the dividing line between Danvers and Beverly. This was named Liberty bridge. It was called by the promoters of the bridge between Salem and Beverly—"Spite bridge,"—they claiming it was built out of spite. Elizabeth Browning, wife of Robert Browning, the English poet, on a visit here, refers to Liberty bridge, as "a bridge built to spite the tolls."

The following was written concerning Danvers, in connection with this affair: "Against the overwhelming current, gathering head as it moved along, stood like a rock, the ancient historic town of Danvers. It was a unit against the bridge. Single-handed, or with whatever help might offer, it was resolved to fight to the last; and the massed array of Essex County was confronted in that antique spirit in which the town had sent its sons but a dozen years before, the spirit which an earlier struggle over a bridge had been fought out

by the Roman champions when they stayed the Volscian cohorts thundering at the gates:

“‘For if they once may win the bridge,
What hope to save the town’.”

Sailing up the river, above this bridge, we soon notice in front of us a gradual yet graceful rise in the land which is situated between a small branch of the river and the main stream. On this rise in early times John Porter, the ancestor of all the Porters hereabout, built a home, his house standing until about the middle of the last century. He came here from Hingham by water. Here he lived for many years, and deceased in 1676, leaving many descendants, and seized of large tracts of land. Beyond we soon reach another bridge. This one is more interesting than the one just left; it spans the river where it has become narrow and on the other side it is but a brook, known by the name of Frost Fish brook. This bridge forms a part of the old road which was here in 1634, the road running from Medford to Agawam, later called Ipswich. We have proof of the existence of this old road in those early days by virtue of a map now in the British Museum, in the Hans Sloane collection, and which has been there since made in the early part of the seventeenth century. The discovery of this map by the late Henry F. Waters of Salem is of great importance and he is entitled to our thanks.* It has always been a source of regret that an examination of this map which I had intended to see when in London, in 1905, was denied me, for the reason that I delayed visiting the Museum for that special purpose until the day before departure for home, and then found to my great sorrow that the room in which the map was kept was closed for the day. It was a great disappointment, as it would have given me so much pleasure, not only to have seen and examined the same, but to have held the map in my hands. It is certainly of interest to the people of our Commonwealth, and of especial value to the people living in the towns through which this road runs.

Turning about, let us now sail down this river until we come to its mouth and then steering to the right, and passing Jacob's point, and Fish point, enter on another river, the Conambscooncant of the Indian, and the Crane river of the English. On our right is a portion of the Skelton grant, the whole of which was called by the Indians, Wahquak, while

*See Samuel Abbott Green's "Ten Fac-similie Reproductions," for a reproduction of this map.

upon the opposite side of the river is seen a portion of the Endecott grant of early days. On our right, proceeding up this river a large part of the land seen was at one time covered with trees and called "Jacobs' Woods." Let me relate concerning an amusing event which happened in these woods, in July, 1807, and quote the words of the diarist or reporter of those days. "An odd comic procedure that is worthy of ridicule took place here last evening (Monday, July 27, 1807.) My Uncle E. and Mr. C. were disputing of each other's courage on the field of battle, upon which Uncle E. told Mr. C. that he (Mr. C.) was even afraid of being stationed alone in the night at a by-place, and said he would bet a \$10 bill that he (Mr. C.) would not undertake to stay 24 hours down in Jacobs' Woods chained to a tree—upon which Mr. C. took him up—the money was 'staked, and in a few minutes Mr. C. was ready, having procured a gun, accoutrements, sword and great coat. Uncle E. got a large timber chain, also a padlock, and afraid of going with Mr. C. alone, gave two men a dollar each, and went down with them and chained him. C. stayed there till 1 o'clock today after living in high style, for he had punch, bitters, bread and meat more than he wished, with things convenient for him to sit, stand or lay, which was provided by the neighbors. At 1 o'clock Uncle E. went down, unloosed him and gave him his money."

Journeying on our way, we pass by several wharfs, and are now approaching one near which was an extensive ship-yard where many vessels were built, among others, the following during the Revolutionary war, the Jupiter, the Harlequin, Gen. Greene, and many privateers, vessels of war and merchant vessels also. Here, too, was built a ship of 300 tons burden, for a specified sum, one-half of which was to be paid when the planking was shut in, and the other half when the ship was launched. Dr. John Calef, an agent for a London merchant, contracted with Samuel Fowler and Simon Pinder, two ship-builders, to build the ship. Captain John Lee, an old London ship-builder, was sent over from London, to superintend the building. The keel was laid in December, 1774, and the planking shut in about the first of April, 1775. The trouble between England and the colonies was just commencing, and Captain Lee knowing that it was impossible to get the ship to London during the war was earnest in inducing the carpenters to quit work upon her, and let her remain until the war was over. Fowler and Pinder did not want the vessel to remain on their hands during a protracted war, and

also did not want to be kept out of their second payment. A violent controversy arose between Fowler and Pinder, on the one side, and Dr. Calef and Lee on the other, and there was a determination by both parties not to yield. At this stage of the difficulty Mr. Pinder, a genial but resolute man, stepped up to Capt. Lee, saying: "We mean to finish the ship and launch her, and if you or Dr. Calef come into the yard to bother us or our workmen we will put you out." To make a long story short, the ship was launched November 10, 1775, at midnight. After launching, the ship was made fast to a wharf, but later drifted away down the river, and went ashore high and dry on the bank, where it remained for years. The ship was built of the best pasture white oak that grew in Danvers. She never went out of the river and was finally broken up for firewood and other purposes. On account of the disturbed condition of the country occasioned by the War of the Revolution, the contractors only received their first payment and the little accruing to them by their eventually breaking up the ship.

Now turning and heading our steamer down the stream, in the bend, were built in 1754, and later, several mills, from which the village which grew up around was named "New Mills." The name was given as stated, owing to the fact that the older mills of the town were situated where is now the Putnam mill on Sylvan street. The original owners of these mills were Archelaus Putnam, John Buxton, Samuel Clark and Israel Hutchinson. The Lummus and Parker mills of today are their successors in the mill business. We pass along near the shore of the Endecott grant until we come to another bend, and turning about we enter the river called by the Indians, "Soewamapenessett," and by the English, Duck river; other names have been Cow House river, Endecott river, and now Waters river. As we enter this river, let us take a parting glance at the fine old hill heretofore described and in so doing we are again reminded of Hawthorne, the man—not the boy—and of his many visits to "Browne Hill," or as called today "Mount Burnet." Also do we recall a letter which he wrote to his cousin, Richard Manning of Salem, in 1860, occasioned by an invitation from the Essex Institute to write an article for a contemplated paper, to be called the "Weal Reef." The letter follows:

"The Wayside, August, 28, 1860.

"My Dear Cousin:

"I should be very glad to write a story as you request for the benefit of the Essex Institute or for any other purpose that might be deemed desirable by my native townspeople. But it is now many years since the epoch of the 'Twice-Told Tales' and the 'Mosses from an Old Manse'; and my mind seems to have lost the plan and measures of those little narratives, in which it was once so unprofitably fertile. I can write no story therefore, but (rather than be entirely wanting to the occasion), I will endeavor to describe a spot near Salem on which it was once my purpose to locate such a dreamy fiction as you now demand of me. It is no other than that conspicuous hill, which used in my younger days, to be known by the name of 'Browne's Folly.' But what made the hill particularly interesting to me, were the traces of an old and long vanished edifice, midway on the curving ridge, and at its highest point. A pre-revolutionary magnate, the representative of a famous old Salem family, had here built himself a pleasure house on a scale of magnificence which combined with its airy site and difficult approach, obtained for it and the entire hill on which it stood the traditionary title of 'Browne's Folly.'

"I have quite forgotten what story I once purposed writing about 'Browne's Folly,' and I freely offer the theme and site to any of my young townsmen, who may be afflicted with the same tendency toward fanciful narratives which haunted me in my youth and long afterwards.

"Truly yours,

"Nathaniel Hawthorne."

Among other things Hawthorne writes: "The ancient site of this proud mansion may still be traced upon the summit of the hill. Two shallow and grass-grown cavities remain of what was once the deep and richly stored cellars under its two wings, and between them is the outline of the connecting hall, about as deep as a plow furrow and somewhat greener than the surrounding soil. The two cellars are deep enough to shelter a visitor from the fresh breezes that haunt the summit of the hill. There I have sometimes sat and tried to rebuild in my imagination, the stately house, or to fancy what a splendid show it must have been so far off as in the streets of Salem, when the old proprietor illuminated his many windows to celebrate the 'King's Birth Day.'" Had Nathaniel



Browne Hall,
Danvers, 1743-1761.

Engraved by
G. H. Smith

Hawthorne known then, what is known today concerning this "Old Landmark," what a story he would have written, and thus forever have immortalized the hill.

As we move along this river, we think of the days long past, when, in the early part of the seventeenth century, Governor John Endecott sailed over its waters. Let an Essex County poetess describe the scene:

"In his shallop from the Bay
Came the Governor one day,
Up the slow tide of the creek,
On the inland shores to seek—
May-be just an hour of rest—
From the homesick group that pressed
Round him everywhere he went
In the new born settlement.

"Governors, we are aware,
Though they shirk no public care,
Though they hold the people dear,
Do not always want them near:
Sometimes they must draw apart
From the crowd, to read its heart."

We notice on our left, the land bordering upon the river rising gradually and gracefully until it reaches the higher land, and here we observe an old house which has stood just here for probably more than two hundred and fifty years. It is the "George Jacobs House." Mr. Jacobs, its owner, was in Witchcraft days accused of being a wizard, and being tried was found guilty and bravely met his death at the hands of his wicked accusers. A most respected member of this society, a direct descendant of George Jacobs, the late Deacon William A. Jacobs, was the owner of this old home at the time of his decease, and for many years tilled the soil on the farm of his honored ancestor.

Just as we near the wharf where we are to leave the boat, on the left hand side, we notice the residence of the late William Penn Hussey, originally built by Mr. Matthew Hooper. On this spot in early days, stood a very old house similar to the George Jacobs house, built by Richard Waters, which was bought by Mr. Hooper, torn down by him, and on its site he built the Hussey house. The present name, Waters river, was so called in honor of the Waters family.

(To be continued.)

NEWSPAPER ITEMS RELATING TO DANVERS.

Died at Danvers, Mrs. Prince, Wife of Mr. Daniel Prince, and Daughter of Mr. Bartholomew Rea, of that Town.—*Essex Gazette*, Apr. 20, 1773.

Booth-Bay 23d of June 1773.

THIS DAY WE THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE AGREED to make Sale of Ship-Island, (if there don't any Person appear before to advertise in public Print) as soon as can; the Property as followeth. Said Island layeth on the Easterly side of Sheepscot River, about nine miles below Witch Casset Point laying over against the upper Marsh Island, very pleasantly situated, in plain sight of the Harbour, right before the House which has been a Tavern House for a Number of Years, also a Barn and Saw-Mill belonging to said Farm, and about 200 Acres, the biggest Half cleared, has been for some years past 25 or more Loads of good English Hay cut on said Farm, and the Pasturing exceedeth the Mowing; it supposed to keep well 12 Cows and four large Oxen and 30 or 40 Sheep in the best manner, about 2 miles from the Rev. Mr. Murray's Meeting-House, and in the Way to meeting may go off dry at low water, and so narrow as there may be a Bridge built across that a Team might go on & off for four Pounds lawful Money; the Benefit of Fish in Sight of the Door. Whoever has a mind to purchase, by paying half down, and may be credited the other half by giving Security for the other half, to be on Interest. Whoever has a Mind to purchase, may apply to Israel Davis, which is now in Possession or to Benjamin Sawyer, Blacksmith, in Danvers, in the county of Essex, either of them.

By us,

BENJA. SAWYER.

ISRAEL DAVIS

[We had only Time to correct the orthographical Errors, the Reader is desired to rectify the grammatical Faults himself.]

—*Essex Gazette*, July 6, 1773.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE with four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated at the New-Mills, in Danvers, suitable for Trade, with two acres of good Land, and a Barn, with other appurtenances thereto belonging.

WALTER PERKINS.

—*Essex Gazette*, Sept. 28, 1773.

DANVERS, OCTOBER 4, 1773.

WHEREAS the Widow Rebecca Dale, as Administratrix on the Estate of Ebenezer Dale, late of said Danvers, deceased, did on the 19th of April last, notify the Sale of several Pieces of Land, Part of the Estate of the said Deceased, to be sold by Order of Court, for the payment of said Deceased's just Debts, and but one Lot has yet been sold—Doth hereby give Notice, that on Monday the 25th of October, Instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, she will sell at public Vendue, at her Dwelling-house in said Danvers, the Remainder of said Lands, viz. Three House Lots, each containing about four Poles, fronting on the Highway, and about fourteen Poles in Depth; and another Lot containing about ten Poles, with a Shop and half a Barn on the same. All the above Lots are situate in Danvers, upon that Tract of Land called the Neck, near the New-Mills.

—*Essex Gazette*, Sept. 28, 1773.

To be SOLD

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, WITH two good Cellars under it, a good Well, fitted with a good Pump, and always plenty of Water, within six Feet of the House; a good Barn that will hold fifteen Tons of Hay; a large Blacksmith's Shop, and twelve Acres of good Land, well situated on the Road and the River, which is fit for fishery and Navigation; with as good Ship-Yard and Wharf as any on the Continent. The Buildings are almost new, and in good Repair, about two miles from the Rev. Mr. Holt's Meeting House, and within a hundred Rods of the New-Mills (so called) in Danvers, and about two Miles and a half from the Town of Salem. The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying to BENJAMIN SAWYER, at the New-Mills, in Danvers.

—*Essex Gazette*, Nov. 9, 1773.

Died at Danvers, Capt. Thomas Porter.

—*Essex Gazette*, Mar. 1, 1774.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE ANY Demands on the Estate of SAMUEL ENDECOTT, late of Beverly, Innholder, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to GIDEON PUTNAM, Adm. etc.

—*Essex Gazette*, Mar. 22, 1774.

ALL PERSONS having Demands on the Estate of Mr. PETER PUTNAM, late of Danvers, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to ENOCH PUTNAM, of said Danvers, Executor, etc.

A NEGRO WOMAN, about 29 years of Age, belonging to said Estate, to be sold for Want of Employ.

—*Essex Gazette*, Mar. 29, 1774.

To be LET, by the Subscriber, A VERY CONVENIENT STORE, & SHOP adjoining, situated in Danvers, about one mile to the Eastward of Mr. Piemont's Tavern, on the Post Road. Apply to

JEREMIAH PAGE.

Danvers, May 17, 1774.

Last Thursday his Excellency Governor GAGE came to Town from Boston, accompanied by a Number of Gentlemen of that Place, in their Carriages Last Evening the Gentlemen of the Town gave a most brilliant Ball, at the Assembly Room, where his Excellency honoured the Company with his Presence. His Excellency the Governor resides at Danvers, about 4 miles out of Town, at the elegant Country Seat of the Honourable Robert Hooper, Esq.

—*Essex Gazette*, May 24—June 7, 1774.

(To be continued.)

SOME DANVERS SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

NOTES TAKEN AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
HELD APRIL 10, 1894.

The subject for discussion this evening was "Old schools and school teachers of Danvers," and Dr. Putnam opened the meeting, speaking of his early school days in the Putnamville school. He said he went to school to Addison Woodbury and also to a cousin of Woodbury. Mr. John W. Porter, who also

received his education in the school in that section of the town, mentioned Mr. Kilgore as one of his early teachers. He said he remembered that it was always very hard for him to pronounce R or Th and to obviate the difficulty Mr. Kilgore taught him "Theophilus Thistle" and "Round the Ragged rock." Dr. Putnam stated that he knew this teacher before he came to Danvers; was a schoolmate of his. He afterwards became associated with some extreme radical measures of the times.

In speaking of some of the old customs of school days Mr. Porter said that he remembered that when he went to school the older children in many families would bring the babies to school in order to care for them. There were cradles in the closet where they were placed and rocked to sleep during school hours. The custom was for each scholar to take turns reading the scriptures, each one reading a verse. The main question in those days when a new teacher came, was what sort of a teacher will he be and can we put him out of school? He said that most of the teachers controlled the pupils, as a general thing.

Mrs. J. C. Butler sent to the society a number of receipts of teachers' salaries paid by the town of Danvers for the schools at Putnamville. They are very valuable in tracing the names of the teachers of those days.

Mr. Porter referred to Miss Eliza Putnam, daughter of Daniel Putnam, and said that the children used to look up to her as a most wonderful person. She was very bright, always standing at the head of her class. Dr. Putnam asked Mrs. C. A. Hale if she remembered private schools held from year to year. She spoke of the one Mrs. Ahira Putnam taught at the Centre. It was called a select school. Mr. Francis Putnam was her first teacher. Others were Mr. Otis Mudge, Mr. Wm. R. Putnam, Mr. Philbrick, Mr. Chamberlain. She also spoke of Mr. Burnham, who was an excellent disciplinarian. He afterwards became a teacher in Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont. Her brother, Charles P. Preston, attended school there. He was a great teacher and had the faculty of making the boys and girls learn their lessons. Mrs. Hale was one of the youngest scholars. He taught summer schools here, and in general had wonderful success and gained a great many friends.

Mr. Porter spoke of Joseph Kidder, who taught in Putnamville. They all regretted very much when he left, for he was a valuable man. Dr. Putnam said that Mr. Kidder afterwards

went to Manchester, N. H., where he has lived ever since. "Not long ago," said the Doctor, "I was invited to be present at a dedication in Manchester. I met several old friends there. I asked if Joseph Kidder was there. 'There he goes, now,' was the answer. I introduced myself to him. Sure enough, there was my old teacher, and he seemed almost as young as ever. He recalled his Danvers days with a great deal of pleasure and interest, and I said to him, 'come and give us a talk for the Danvers Historical Society.' We may have him down to speak for us some day. He gave quite a list of those who went to school to him."

Dr. Putnam related the following story:—Word had been received in Danvers that General Jackson, afterwards the President, was expected to pass through the village on a certain day. The children in the school at Putnamville had been impressed with the awfulness of the occasion and on a fixed hour they were arranged in line in front of the school-house ready at a given signal from the teacher, when the great personage should pass by, to make their bows and courtesies. Time passed very slowly to the eager and expectant school children, but finally the jingling of bells heard from a distance indicated that the great equipage was approaching. A span of handsome horses drawing a closed carriage and bedecked with bells dashed by. The children made their bows and courtesies—but it was to Bond, the baker.

In speaking of Mr. Kidder the subject of Pembroke academy was brought up. It was at this place that many boys and girls met Mr. Kidder, who was then a pupil there, and from which place he came to Danvers to teach. Discussion gradually resolved into reminiscences of the academy. The old Pembroke academy, so called, was the first in that town to be attended by Danvers pupils. In a few years some difficulty arose between the principal and the rest of the faculty. The institution was endowed, but the townspeople and others took sides with the principal and soon another school building was erected for him, the two schools running in opposition. The establishment of this latter school which was called the "People's Institute and Literary Gymnasium," was the result of the feud, and the old principal was placed at the head. It was this school that the majority of Danvers boys and girls attended. It seemed to be the favorite school of those days.

The suggestion was made that at some future meeting of the society the subject be "Schools which have been attended by young ladies and gentlemen from Danvers."

DANVERS.

A PROPHECY.

DANVERS *the Theme! Muses your Tribute bring!*
What Muse, of Danvers, can refuse to sing.
Mutatis mutandis WINDSOR FOREST.

Where smiling Ceres gilds the fruitful Fields,
And yellow Autumn rich Profusion yields;
Where hardy Peasants deck the gaudy Plains,
While British Vigour riots in their Veins;
Where the tir'd Cit enjoys his cool Retreats
From *Salem's* sultry Skies and sandy Streets;
Fair *Danvers* liestorn from her Parent's side,
Her Children's Boast, and fertile Essex's Pride.

Here in the Confines of a humble Vale,
Fann'd by the Whispers of the Western Gale,
A hoary Patron of the furrow'd Earth,
Sprung from that Soil which gave his Fathers Birth,
Enjoy'd a Shelter from the scorching Sun,
And in prophetic Numbers thus begun.

'Hail happy Seat! by Heav'n design'd to rise,
'And taste the Favours of th' indulgent Skies.
'That blissful Era dawns, and future Seers
'Shall mark its Progress thro' revolving Years;
'That Hour approaches, when thy neighbor'ring Woods
'Shall slowly sink beneath the rushing Floods:
'Where now the sportive Lambs are taught to feast,
'Leviathan shall heave the wat'ry Waste,
'Pleas'd with his new-found Seas; while by his Side,
'Thy pompous Navies swell th' expanding Tide;
'Thy Thunder thro' th' astonished World shall roar,
'And Afric's Spoils oppress thy crouded Shore.
'A Seat of Empire next shall be thine own,
'And suppliant Monarch prostrate at thy Throne.

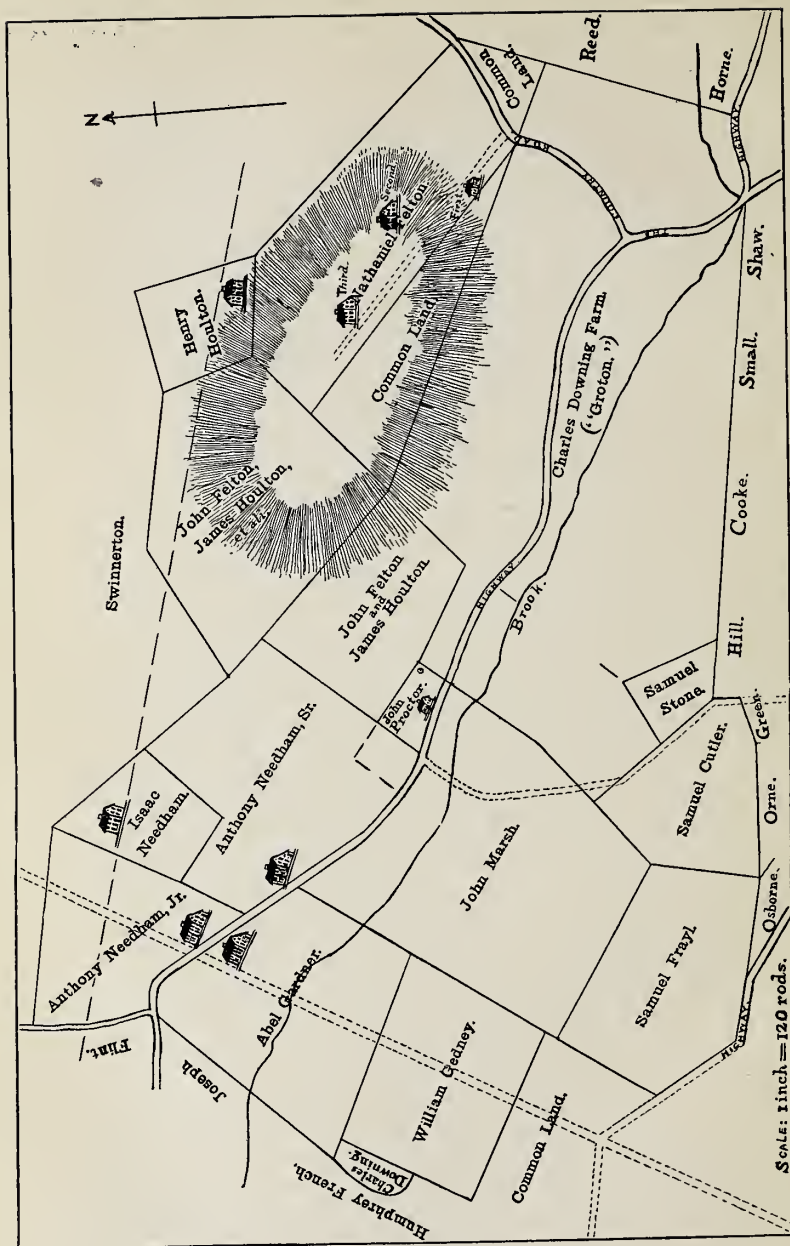
'The great Alexiowitz, ordain'd by Fate
'To bring to Light a rule, unpolish'd State,
'Saw Petersburg erect its envy'd Head,
'The Russian's Pride, and conquered Sweden's Dread,
'Her Genius rising on that happy Day,
'Wing'd thro' the blue Expanse his rapid Way,

‘And cry’d, . . . “America shall own my Pow’rs,
 ‘And one small Villa rival Peter’s Tow’rs.”
 ‘Rise! scorn the Town to which Thou’rt now ally’d,
 ‘Strength of thy Strength, and Source of all thy Pride;
 ‘Yet fated soon to tremble at thy Frown,
 ‘And dread the Rage of thine affronted Crown.
 ‘From me thy dear Idea ne’er shall part,
 ‘While the warm Stream dilates a faithful Heart,
 ‘When rolling Time this glorious Change shall bring,
 ‘Each Muse, of *Danvers*, shall be proud to sing.

—*Essex Gazette*, Jan. 10-17, 1769.

BUILDINGS ERECTED IN DANVERS IN 1915.

Louis Brown, two houses, Alden street; Paul Tutko, greenhouse, Ash street; William Clark, Emma F. Quinn, Bradstreet Ave.; J. H. Cox, Ernest Dragnon, R. A. Dupray, Bates street; George Fanning, Burley street; Catherine L. Dickie, Burley and Fellows streets; James L. Wentworth, remodelled Prentiss store for dwelling, Centre street; Edna R. Bedell, Amos L. Perkins, Jr., Mrs. L. Lillian Mahoney, Mrs. Alice C. Newhall, Chase street; G. L. Mason, paint shop and dwelling, Cherry street; Mrs. Hiram Curriel, Congress Ave.; G. H. Wright, Conant street; Abraham Tipert, Collins street; Stafford Hennigar, J. W. Grant, Crane street; Harry E. Flint, David Conway, Central Ave.; James Fossa, business block, Elm and Maple streets; A. N. Parsons, Gould street; Benjamin S. Goss, Garden street; Peter Picello, Hobart street; Charles S. Stanley, John Sullivan, High street; Arthur Guerin, Hunt street; Mrs. Ella LaRoche, Annie E. Gallagher, Hussey Ave., Mrs. J. M. Sullivan, Lawrence street; Mary C. Norton, Liberty street; Catholic Total Abstinence Society, hall, George Curtis, garage, Elizabeth Stebbins, Hugh Healey, Maple street; Dr. J. J. Moriarty, Page street; St. John’s College, dormitory, Summer and Spring streets; George F. McKenna, River street; Frank Wiggan, Riverside street; Joseph Huntley, School street; James Horgan, two, Sylvan street; Joseph Huntley, Edward Gilliland, Trask street; William A. Sillars, V. F. Crane, Washington street; Francis Gorham, house moved from Middleton, Whittier street.



"GROTON," SALEM, IN 1700.

1411713

"GROTON", SALEM, IN 1700.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE name of this portion of Salem, in 1700, has been called "Groton", because that was the name given by Emanuel Downing to his great farm of more than three hundred acres which is included in this area. The territory included in this article is two and a quarter miles in length, nearly one and one-half miles in width, and has an area of three and one-third square miles. It extends east and west from one hundred rods easterly from Proctor's crossing to the West Peabody junction railroad station and southerly and northerly from about Forest street to about Andover street (formerly the Andover turnpike).

The southern line of Salem Village is shown by the broken line.

The ancient Ipswich road, laid out in 1643, runs across the eastern end. This is now known by two names, that part running northeasterly from Proctor's crossing as Prospect street, and that running southerly from Proctor's crossing as the Ipswich road in 1740, and later as Lowell street. What is now called Prospect street was known as the country road in 1700; and was called Prospect street as early as 1882.

Lowell street was called ye highway, in 1681; the path leading from the county road unto Anthony Needham's, in 1700; ye country road, in 1701; the highway leading from Anthony Needham's unto Salem Towne, in 1701; the town highway that leads from Salem to Captain Flint's, in 1721; the highway leading to Joseph Pope's, in 1734; Reading road, in 1740; the road leading from Salem to Reading, in 1802; the road leading to Salem, in 1805; the road leading from Reading to Salem, in 1806; the county road, in 1808; and Lowell street as early as 1858.

Forest street is an old road; and was called the country road or highway, in 1733; the highway leading from Zachariah King's to George Southwick's, in 1799; the road or highway leading from Zachariah King's, in Danvers, to Lynnfield, in 1800; and Forest street in 1882.

The street up Mount Pleasant is called Felton street.

There was early a way between Forest and Lowell streets, shown on the map by broken parallel lines, which was known as Cutler's way in 1729.

Proctor's brook was called the fulling-mill brook in 1740, and is generally known as Proctor's brook.

The western portion of the lot of John Felton and others is on the highest part of what is now known as Mount Pleasant. It was formerly called Hog hill, being, perhaps, a hog pasture in early times. It is one of the few hills of original Salem which are more than two hundred feet in height above sea level.

The location of the Boston and Newburyport turnpike, laid out in 1804, is shown on the plan by parallel dotted lines.

Charles Downing Farm ("Groton"). The town of Salem granted three hundred acres of land to Robert Cole Dec. 21, 1635, in the following words: "That m^r Cole shall haue a farme of three hundreth acres in the place where his catle are by Brooksby, And Captaine Traske & y^e rest of the Surveyors are to lay it out and bound y^t according to y^r discretion, pvided in Case m^r Cole be disposed to pte wth y^t by Sale that he make his first pro[fer] vnto the towne vpon reasonable tearmes before he offer y^t vnto any other."* A week later the town "Granted vnto Robt Cole his heires and assignees three hundreth acres of land whereof fortye acr[es] is Marshe fitt to be mowed lying and being abou[t] 3 myles from Salem West ward vpon a freshe w[ater] brooke called the North brooke."* This included the Roger Morey land.

Mr. Cole sold this farm to Emanuel Downing of Salem before July 16, 1638, when the town granted to Mr. Downing one hundred acres of land on the southwest

*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 11 (printed).

side of Mr. Cole's farm, "next vnto Roger Maury his farme."* Oct. 17th following the town of Salem passed the following vote: "Whereas there was graunted to M^r Emanuell Downinge one hund. acres of land adioyning to M^r Coles farme w^{ch} hee purchased lying on the Southwest side of the said ffarme, next vnto Roger Maury his farme. The towne hath thought good to graunt to the said M^r Emanuell Downinge one hund. acres of land one the north side of the said ffarme purchased of M^r Coles, next adioyning to the said farme whereby the ffarme may be comodious to him. And the former Graunt of one hund. acres is reversed."†

Dec. 27, 1638, the town of Salem passed the following vote: "Whereas there were former graunts of Land to M^r Emanuel Downinge of ffive hundred acres neere vnto M^r [Humphreys] ||Bishops|| ffarme & one hundred thereof taken in exchange of one hundred acres to be added to that ffarme w^{ch} hee purchased of M^r Coles, the said M^r Downing finding the said ffarme vnfitt for husbandry in regard of want of plow land, we haue vpon his request graunted vnto him one hundred acres more to be adioyned to the said ffarme whereby hee may be encouraged to plowing, for w^{ch} hundred acres hee doth hereby resigne vp vnto the towne one hund. acres more of his ffirst graunt of 500 acres so that there is now remayning vnto M^r Downing but 300 acres thereof."‡

Mr. Downing named this estate "Groton." William Flint lived upon it about 1648;§ and his son Thomas Flint lived here from 1649 to 1653.|| John Proctor of Salem hired and lived upon the farm from about 1666 until his execution for witchcraft in 1692. Thomas Preston subsequently lived upon it. Benjamin Proctor then possessed it until Sept. 13, 1700, when Thorndike Proctor of Salem, yeoman, bought it of Charles Downing of London, England, esquire, grandson of Emanuel Downing,

*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 71 (printed).

†Salem Town Records, volume I, page 72 (printed).

‡Salem Town Records, volume I, page 76 (printed).

§Essex County Quarterly Court Records and Files, volume I, page 213; Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 5.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 6.

who had died.* In this conveyance, the estate is described as a farm of three hundred acres of land, in Salem, "upon or near a fresh water brooke Commonly Called the north brooke in the present tenure and Occupation of Benjamin Procter his assigne or assignes now being and was formerly the farme of Emanuel Downing of Salem aforesaid. Gent Deceased Grandfather of the Said Charles Downing purchased by the Said Emanuel Downing of one Robert Cole unto whome the Same was granted by the Said town of Salem," in 1635, bounded "Southeasterly in part with the land of Joseph Horne and partly by — Reeds ffarme from a Stump Standing on the South Side of the brooke unto a black Oake being a bound marke between the said — Reeds ffarme and the lands of James Howlton northeasterly with the Common lands of the Said towne of Salem from the aforesaid black oake tree unto a black oake Stump on the northerly Corner of the Said ffarme and from thence South-westward unto a white oak tree Standing on the Rocks and from thence northwestward unto a Swamp white oake Stump Standing about twenty Poles on the northerly Side of the way leading to Anthony Neadhams and from thence South westward unto a white oak tree standing Southerly from the meadow and from thence Southeasterly unto a dry blacke oake tree and from thence near the Same Courſe unto a white Oake tree and from thence unto the first bounds mentioned to wit— the Stump Standing on the Southerly Side of the brooke,' with all houses, buildings, etc., thereto appertaining; also, the one hundred acres of land granted by the selectmen of Salem to my grandfather Emanuel Downing July 16, 1638, "next adjoyning the abouesaid ffarme lying on the Southwest Side thereof next unto Roger Morey's ffarme and . . . all other lands granted by the Select men of the Said towne of Salem to lye adjoyning to the Said ffarme."†

Samuel Stone Lot. Francis Skerry of Salem, husbandman, owned this lot Dec. 26, 1662, when he conveyed it to William King and Robert Stone, both of Salem.‡ Mr.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaves 5 and 6; book 17, leaf 7.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 7.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 78.

King died in 1684; and his widow and executrix, Katherine King, for nineteen pounds, conveyed Mr. King's one-half of the lot to her nephew, Samuel Stone of Salem, bricklayer, eldest son of her said brother Robert Stone, Feb. 10, 1693-4.* Robert Stone died in the spring of 1690; and in the division of his estate, Feb. 6, 1693-4, the deceased's undivided half of this lot was assigned to his said son Samuel. Samuel Stone thus became the owner of the entire lot, which was his in 1700.

Samuel Cutler Lot. This lot of thirty acres was granted by the town of Salem to Samuel Cutler "neare Jn^o Ing^rsons and franc Nurce their farmes in Confid^acon yt Land form^rly Graunted to his p^rdefesor Baxter together with an Adicon to himfelue wh the towne feeth good to bestowe on himfelue, and what is Remay[n]inge refferd to be left to the next towne meetinge for Zacharie Marsh," Sept. 12, 1668.† Mr. Cutler owned the lot in 1700.

Samuel Frayl Lot. This lot was conveyed by widow Susannah Goose of Boston, widow Abigail Hutchinson of Boston, John Langdon of Boston, sailmaker, and wife Sarah, and widow Esther Eastwick of Salem, for fifty pounds, to Samuel Frayl of Salem, wheelwright, June 1, 1678.‡ Mr. Frayl owned it in 1700.

John Marsh Lot. John Marsh owned this lot of land in 1660; and it probably became the property of his son, John Marsh, after his death in the autumn of 1674.§ John Marsh owned it in 1700.

William Gedney Lot. This lot of land was granted by the town of Salem to John Gedney Jan. 1, 1637-8, in the following words: "Graunted to John Gedney 80 acres of land whereof six acres of it are medow, lying neere to M^r Gardner & is to be layed out according to former order."|| Mr. Gedney was a vintner, and lived in Salem. He gave this lot to his son John Gedney of Salem, mari-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 63.

†Salem Town Records, volume II, page 106.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 18, leaf 99.

§See deposition of Zachariah Marsh, son of the first John Marsh, as to bounds of the farm, sworn to Sept. 14, 1685.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 182.*

||Salem Town Records, volume I, page 63 (printed).

ner, by deed, Aug. 28, 1667.* The latter died in 1684, possessed of this tract of land, which is described in the inventory of his estate as follows: "80 acres of upland 8 acres of meadow scituate among the farmes." It was then valued at ninety pounds. His son Nathaniel Gedney of Salem, mariner, released his interest in it to the latter's brother William Gedney of Salem Nov. 23, 1696.† John Gedney's widow Susannah Geduey was appointed administratrix of his estate, and afterward married Deliverance Parkman of Salem, merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Parkman released the lot to her son William Gedney Sept. 18, 1704.‡

Charles Downing Lot. This lot of land was granted by the town of Salem to Roger Morey June 25, 1638, in the following words: "Graunted to Roger Maury a stripe of meadow containng 2 acres & halfe or thereabouts & one acre & a halfe or thereabouts of vpland lyinge betwene the ffarmes of Robt Moulton & John Gedney."§

Roger Morey removed from Salem in 1642 or 1643, and this lot came into the possession of Emanuel Downing. Nathaniel Felton, aged eighty-five, deposed "y^t soon after Roger Morrey removed from Salem w^{ch} was before y^e year 1644 I" heard that he "had sould his land in y^e woods unto m^r Emanuel Downing" and "a parcell of upland & swamp & meadow land being a part of & Belonging to y^e s^d Morreys Land and lyeth at y^e westerly End of m^r Downings farme lying in y^e Township of salem about 3 miles westerly from y^e town." I "having lived a near neighbour to s^d farme about 55 years never heard or understood y^t y^e s^d morreys land was claimed or pofesfied but only by y^e tenants living vpon m^r Downings farme in y^e right of m^r Downing as belonging to his farme & to my certain Knoledge y^e Prockters who have Liued upon y^e s^d Downings farme about 30 years haue during y^e time of their abode upon the said farme Improued y^e said Morreys land as Belonging to m^r Downing."|| Samuel Cutler, sr., aged about seventy-one, de-

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 3, leaf 20.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 194.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 16, leaf 136.

§Salem Town Records, volume I, page 71 (printed).

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 5.

posed "y^t in severall years at severall times before y^e year" 1652 "I wrought with William fflint upon a farm wthin y^e township of salem w^{ch} he hired of m^r Emanuel Downing lying about three miles westwardly from y^e Town & I then heard y^t Roger Morrey when he Remoued from salem sold his Land in y^e woods vnto m^r Emanuel Downing" and "a certain pcell of upland swamp & meadow on y^e westward end of s^d farme & allso a percell of meadow lying near unto moultons & aldermans farme which was called by y^e name of moreys land was yⁿ claimed & pofsefised by y^e s^d William fflint as a part of m^r Downings farm he yⁿ lived upon & which hath been pofsefised by y^e Procters as tenants for above thirty years Last past & I never Knew it claimed or pofsed by any since y^e year" 1649, "but only as a part of s^d farm by y^e tennants living upon y^e same."* Em Harwood, aged seventy-two, deposed that from 1649 to 1653 "I liued wth Thomas fflint upon a farm within y^e Township of salem which he hired of m^r Emanuel Downing lying about three miles westwardly from y^e town & I then heard y^t Roger Morrey when he removed from Salem sold his land in y^e woods unto m^r Emanuel Downing & . . . y^t a certain pcell of upland swamp and meadow on y^e westwardly End of y^e afores^d farm & also a percell of meadow lying near unto Moultons & Aldermans farm which was called by y^e name of Morreys land was then claimed & pofsefised by y^e s^d Thomas Flint as a part of m^r Downings ffarme he then Liued on & w^{ch} y^e procters as Tenants have lived upon for above thirty years last past."† All of these witnesses made oath to their statements Sept. 18, 1700.

No deed of this lot from Mr. Morey is known to exist. From Emanuel Downing the title to the Downing farm descended to his grandson Charles Downing, Esq., of London, England. In the latter's deed of that farm to Thorndike Procter of Salem, yeoman, this lot, called three acres of meadow, was included. It is described as lying "betwixt the lands of Robert Moulton and Humphrey French." The date of this deed is Sept. 13, 1700.‡

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 5.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 6.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 17, leaf 7.

Abel Gardner House. This lot of land was granted by the town of Salem to Thomas Gardner, for one hundred acres, Feb. 20, 1636-7.* Feb. 24, 1637-8, "Ther is granted vnto M^r Garner an adicion of land to his farme to make it vsefull not exceeding 20 acres."† At a meeting of the selectmen of Salem, Aug. 31, 1649, there was "Granted to mr Gardner a small peece of medow containing about an acre lying vpon the north side of his farme adioyning to it."‡ Whether these last two named grants of land were ever laid out to Mr. Gardner is doubtful. He died Dec. 29, 1674. This tract of land of one hundred acres was then valued at one hundred pounds. His sons, Lt. George Gardner, late of Salem, but then of Hartford, Conn., merchant, and Samuel Gardner of Salem, mariner, as executors of their father's will, conveyed this land to Dr. John Swinerton of Salem July 19, 1678,§ and Doctor Swinerton conveyed it to Samuel Gardner of Salem, mariner, three days later.|| Samuel Gardner died Oct. —, 1689, having, in his will, devised this farm to his son Lt. Abel Gardner. Lieutenant Gardner evidently erected the house that subsequently stood upon this land. It was similar to the George Gardner house and had a leanto. He lived in Salem, being an yeoman, and conveyed one half of the buildings and land around them to his son Thomas Gardner of Salem, wheelwright alias husbandman, March 28, 1729.¶ Lt. Abel Gardner died Nov. 10, 1739, possessed of the other half of the farm, which he devised, in his will, to his son Abel Gardner of Salem, blacksmith. This half was then appraised at two hundred and sixty-six pounds. Abel Gardner, for three hundred and seventy pounds, conveyed this half of the farm to his brother Thomas Gardner, who owned the other half, April 1, 1742.** Thomas Gardner lived here, and died about 1753, intestate. The farm, then including one hundred and twenty

*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 37 (printed).

†Salem Town Records, volume I, page 66 (printed).

‡Salem Town Records, volume I, page 159 (printed).

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 3.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 5, leaf 4.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 78, leaf 220.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 82, leaf 115.

acres, and the buildings were appraised at four hundred and eighty pounds. His children conveyed their interests in the farm to their brother Thomas Gardner of Danvers, husbandman, as follows: Eunice, wife of Jonathan Tucker of Salem, cordwainer, May 15, 1758;* Mary, wife of Humphrey Marsh of Danvers, yeoman, Jan. 31, 1761;† Sarah, wife of John Walcut of Danvers, cordwainer, Feb. 24, 1761;‡ and Ebenezer Gardner of Roxbury, potter, April 16, 1763.§ The other brother, Israel Gardner of Danvers, potter, died in the spring of 1771, having devised, in his will, one-third of his interest in this farm to his wife Elizabeth, and two-thirds to his brother Thomas Gardner, who owned the remainder of the farm. Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner's interest probably came into the ownership of Thomas Gardner. Mr. Gardner died Sept. —, 1788, having, in his will, devised this estate to his sons James and John. In the inventory of his estate the "Land lying south of the highway with the Buildings thereon containing about 128 acres" was appraised at three hundred and eighty-four pounds. James Gardner was a mariner and lived in Salem; and, for five hundred dollars, he released his interest in the estate to his brother John Gardner, jr., of Danvers, gentleman, who had been devised the estate with him, May 15, 1800.|| John Gardner lived in this house and died here April 12, 1823, having, in his will, devised his homestead, containing about thirty acres, with the buildings thereon, to his wife Mehitable (Goodale) Gardner. She married, secondly, Samuel Taylor of Danvers, yeoman, April 5, 1829; and Mr. Taylor and herself conveyed the land and buildings to John Gardner Walcott of Danvers, cordwainer, March 28, 1840.¶ Mr. and Mrs. Taylor continued to live in the house until May 14, 1846, when she died from the effects of falling upon the steps. The house was occupied by William Skerry in October, 1854, when it was set on fire, by a man who had formerly worked there, and destroyed.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 104, leaf 267.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 109, leaf 107.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 107, leaf 188.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 114, leaf 15.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 166, leaf 235.

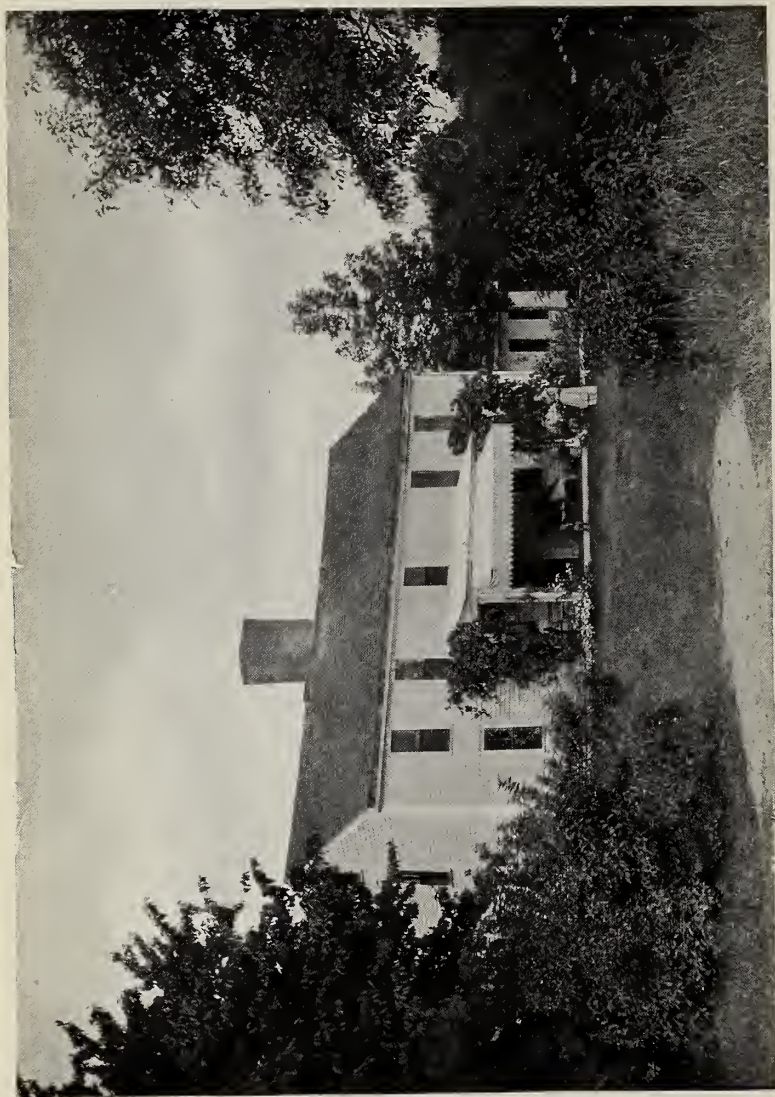
¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 370, leaf 285.

Anthony Needham, jr., House. This lot belonged to Anthony Needham, sr., of Salem, yeoman, as early as 1674, being the westerly portion of his homestead. He conveyed this lot to his son Anthony Needham, jr., Dec. 30, 1685.* The son built the house now standing upon the lot immediately. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of that period. Mr. Needham lived here and was a yeoman. He died in the winter of 1757-8, having, in his will, devised the estate to his son Jasper Needham. Jasper Needham died April 3, 1794, having, in his will, devised his "homestead farm" to his son Stephen Needham. Stephen Needham died Dec. 28, 1801, having, in his will, devised to his son Jasper Needham all his land and buildings in Danvers, subject to the improvement of one-half of it by his widow during her life. Jasper Needham died June 26, 1807, intestate. The homestead land and buildings were then appraised at twenty-three hundred and sixty dollars. The estate came into the ownership of his son Elias Needham, who died, possessed of it, Feb. 27, 1885. In his will he devised it to his son Joseph Shed Needham. Joseph S. Needham died May 29, 1900, having, in his will, devised the ancient house and the corner of his homestead where the house stands to his daughter Sarah Jane Clarkson Needham. Miss Needham was a renowned school teacher, and died, unmarried, Aug. 30, 1914, possessed of the estate. In her will, she devised the use of it to her sisters, Mrs. Augusta L. Arvedson of Peabody and Mrs. Minna P. Brooks of Haverhill, for their lives, and at the death of the survivor of them it is to go to her three nieces, Mary Alice Taylor, Mattie Brooks and Julia Brooks in fee simple.

Isaac Needham House. This lot belonged to Anthony Needham of Salem, yeoman, as early as 1674. He conveyed it to his son Isaac Needham about 1690,† though the existence of the deed has not been discovered. Isaac built a house upon the lot immediately, and lived here, being a husbandman. He conveyed the estate to his son John Needham of Salem, husbandman, April 1, 1740.† The father continued to live there until his decease in

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 61.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 79, leaf 1.



THE ANTHONY NEEDHAM HOUSE, BUILT ABOUT 1686.

1742.* For four hundred and twenty pounds, John Needham conveyed the lot and buildings to Ebenezer Goodell of Salem, innholder, May 26, 1746.† Mr. Goodale became a farmer, and owned the house and land around it in 1750. How long the house stood after that date is unknown to the writer.

Anthony Needham, sr., House. This lot was a part of the homestead of Anthony Needham, sr., as early as 1674. He lived in the house which stood upon this lot.

The southern corner of the lot, on the road, within the dashes, was early the property of John Herod. It belonged to Joseph Proctor of Ipswich Nov. 5, 1681, when he conveyed it to Anthony Needham;‡ and from that time it was a part of the homestead of Mr. Needham.

Mr. Needham died in 17—, and how much longer the house stood is unknown to the writer.

John Proctor House. This was two-thirds of a lot of twenty-three acres of land which was early the property of John Herod. It belonged to Joseph Proctor of Ipswich in 1681; and to John Proctor of Salem, yeoman, Jan. 10, 1688-9, when the latter gave a deed of it, with his house thereon, to his wife and children.§ Soon after the execution of Mr. Proctor, for alleged witchcraft, Aug. 19, 1692, his body was brought home and buried on the northeast corner of this lot.|| The house and lot were subsequently owned by Mr. Proctor's son John. The house was probably gone soon after 1700.

John Felton and James Houlton Lot. This lot was a part of the homestead of Anthony Needham, sr., as early as 1674. He conveyed it to John Felton and James Houlton, both of Salem, Jan. 20, 1692-3.¶

John Felton, John Houlton, Nathaniel Felton, jr., and Nathaniel Felton, sr., Lot. This lot was granted by the town of Salem to William Giggles before Jan. 24, 1677-8, when it was possessed by Nathaniel Putnam of Salem,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 84, leaf 71.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 88, leaf 113.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 6, leaf 48.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 123.

||See pamphlet relative to the burial place of John Proctor, by William P. Upham.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 26, leaf 231.

yeoman.* Mr. Putnam conveyed it to John Felton, James Houlton, Nathaniel Felton, jr., and Nathaniel Felton, 3d, May 12, 1696 ;† and they apparently owned it in 1700.

Henry Houlton House. The northwestern two-fifths of this lot was conveyed by Joseph Houlton, sr., yeoman, to his son Henry Houlton Sept. 22, 1694.‡ Henry Houlton had built a house upon the lot.

The remainder of the lot was conveyed to Henry Houlton of Salem, yeoman, by Thomas Haines of Salem, maltster, and wife Sarah, Oct. 29, 1697.§

Henry Houlton owned the estate in 1700. How long the house stood is unknown.

Nathaniel Felton Houses. This lot was originally granted to John Thorndike, and returned to the town by him. It was then granted in parts at several times, from 1637 to 1640, to the widow Felton and her son Nathaniel Felton. A house was built upon the lot, probably about 1644, and it stood some seventy years, but its location is unknown, perhaps being near the southeastern corner of the lot.

Nathaniel Felton died July 30, 1705, at the age of ninety, having in his will devised to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth Watkins, "a desolate & solitary widow, & under great bodily weakness & never gave her any land," his dwelling house and land thereto belonging for her life and then to his two sons John and Nathaniel. The dwelling house, barn and ten acres of land adjoining were then appraised at seventy pounds. Mrs. Watkins did not live in this house, however.

The second house to be built upon the premises was probably the house where James E. Reynolds now lives. The house faces due south ; and was originally about one-half the size it is now. The eastern portion, including the front door and hall, constitutes the original house. It always had a lean-to, which apparently projected as an ell at the western end. The house is said to have been erect-

*Salem Town Records, volume II, page 268.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 4.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 187.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 24, leaf 188.



THE NATHANIEL FELTON HOUSE, BUILT ABOUT 1683.

ed in 1674; and the manifest age is fully that. One of the rare features of the house is the small size and shape of many of its windows, being about three feet in height and sixteen or seventeen inches in breadth. The kitchen fireplace is six and one-half feet in length, inside measurement, four feet and nine inches in height clear, and two and one-half feet deep. The hearth is of brick, seven feet and ten inches in length and projects into the room fifteen inches. An ordinary sized person can stand within the fireplace and look up the flue above him to the clear sky, apparently being able to walk from the fireplace over the shelving bricks nearly to the roof.

This house was probably built for Mr. Felton's son John, upon his marriage with Mary Tompkins. John Felton died Feb. 19, 1717-8; and the estate passed to his son Samuel Felton, who lived here, being an yeoman. Samuel probably added to the house the present western end; and died Oct. 5, 1772, at the age of ninety, having devised the western end to his son Samuel and the rest to his son Zachariah. The son Samuel evidently became the owner of the whole house. He was a yeoman, and lived here. He died in February, 1782, having devised the estate to his son Asa, subject to the right of the widow to occupy the eastern or old half of the house, etc. Asa Felton was a yeoman, and lived here. He died July 16, 1800, his homestead of twenty acres of land and the buildings being valued at nine hundred dollars. He died intestate: and the western half of the house was assigned to his widow as a portion of her dower. The eastern and old portion of the house came into the possession of Martha P. Felton, daughter of the deceased. She married Moses W. Wilson, who died in Georgia, of yellow fever, Nov. 1, 1840. She survived him; and conveyed the eastern or old part of the house to Thomas Reynolds of Salem, tanner, Aug. 14, 1865.* Mr. Reynolds died April 30, 1885; having, in his will, devised his real estate to his son George, subject to the life occupancy of the testator's son, James E. Reynolds of the southerly front room on the first floor of the house and one acre of land. James now lives there.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 687, leaf 272.

The house occupied by Mrs. Rhoades was built about 1683, for the home of Nathaniel Felton's son Nathaniel, upon the latter's marriage. The house faces due south, and was originally only about one-half its present size. The old part is the eastern portion, including the front door and hall way. Nathaniel lived here, and died in January, 1733-4; having, in his will, devised the house and land around it to his son Jonathan Felton, who then dwelt here. The date of death of Jonathan Felton is unknown; and the place was owned subsequently by his son Nathaniel Felton, who died Feb. 8, 1776. The buildings and ten acres of land around them was then valued at one hundred and ten pounds. In his will he devised the estate to his son Nathaniel, who died, possessed of it, May 20, 1836. In his will he devised it to his son Nathaniel. Colonel Felton was a yeoman, and lived here. He died Nov. 15, 1865, having, in his will, devised the house and land to his sons, William H. Felton and Nathaniel Ward Felton. William H. Felton, who died here, being a yeoman, conveyed his half of the house and land to his brother Nathaniel April 27, 1874.* Nathaniel W. Felton conveyed it to his sister, Mrs. Harriet Rhoades of Peabody Aug. 10, 1908.† Mrs. Rhoades still resides in the ancient house.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1049, leaf 128.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1932, page 214.



THE JOHN FELTON HOUSE, BUILT ABOUT 1674.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CLOCK ON THE MAPLE STREET CHURCH.

The idea of raising money for a town clock is said to have originated in 1852 in the grocery store of Gould & Emerson, in a building which stood where Beal & Abbott later engaged in the same kind of business, now occupied by the so-called Spalding factory, corner Locust and Maple streets. Charles H. Gould and Daniel Emerson were the owners of the store. The *Danvers Mirror* of 1887, in recounting the history of the clock, says: "To Mr. Gould more than any other one man seems to be due the credit of having pushed the matter to a successful issue. In this he was heartily seconded by others, but especially by William L. Weston. So much button-holing was done in the grocery store that customers became rather shy of it." It was decided to circulate a subscription paper, and accordingly Mr. Weston wrote the heading on a sheet of blue foolscap and Mr. Gould circulated it.

"The undersigned hereby agree to pay the sums set against their respective names, for the purpose of defraying the expense of placing a clock upon the meeting-house (Rev. Mr. Fletcher's) at the Plains, the money to be expended under the direction of a committee to be hereafter appointed by the undersigned.

NORTH DANVERS, Dec. 24th, 1852.

"Alfred Trask, Daniel Richards, S. W. Spalding, A. P. Perley & Co., Andrew M. Putnam, Ira P. Pope, James Fletcher, Emerson & Gould, J. C. Butler, Calvin Putnam, Geo. A. Putnam, Jos. S. Black, Stimpson, per J. C. B., Samuel Preston, H. & James M. Perry, Albert Spalding, John R. Langley, Eunice & M. A. Putnam, A. F. Danforth, Elias B. Waitt, Wm. L. Weston, T. Woodbury, Amos Lane, James P. Felton, Samuel Flint, T. A.

Townes, Daniel Berry, Joseph W. Ropes, G. F. Bailey, Levi Merrill, Alfred W. Putnam, Horace C. Straw, Daniel Gould, Enos E. Homan, Henry A. Putnam, Joseph Leavitt, Wm. A. Lander, N. Tapley, John Page, Wm. H. Walcott, N. H. Boardman, I. P. Boardman, Aaron Putnam, Curtis C. Munsey, Francis Noyes, Dea. Fred Howe, Browne & Osgood, Joseph C. Shaw, Chas. H. Learoyd, D. L. Goodwin, G. L. Pew, Joel Putnam, Alfred Fellows, A. G. Allen, Moses Putnam, A. P. Black, Ezra Batchelder, Samuel Putnam, Elbridge Trask, Nathaniel Boardman, I. H. Putnam, Franklin Batchelder, F. P. Putnam, Allen Knights, Thos. M. Putnam, John A. Learoyd, Simeon Putnam, John Hood, C. H. Adams, Adrian Putnam, David Grosvenor, Edward A. Lord, Winthrop Andrews, Richard Flint, W. Herrick, George Naylor, Warren Sheldon, C. H. Beach, Daniel Pope, Levi Fish, Darlin Shackley, Benj. W. Perry, James H. Sleeper, Mark Glidden, E. A. Perry, W. B. Peart, Eben Putnam, Henry Perry, N. S. Batchelder, Col. Jesse Putnam, Perkins & Cressy, Fred'k Howes, Edwin Perry, John Dummer, Mr. Phelps, A. M. Spofford, J. Q. A. Batchelder, J. S. Learoyd, J. S. Pratt, Eri Hayward, E. W. Woodman, S. S. Knight.

“Neither Mr. Gould nor Mr. Weston can remember who acted as the ‘committee’ spoken of in the heading, though both were quite sure that Alfred Fellows was one. There is this summary at the end of the list, in Mr. Gould’s handwriting: Paid Perkins & Cressy, bill for clock, \$83.73; Paid Putnam & Kenney’s bill, freight, \$3.37; Nov. 19, Paid Howard & Davis, case, \$175; Eben Putnam’s bill, \$2; Paid balance to H. & Davis, \$150; total, \$414.10. As will be noticed, a great majority of the subscribers were members of the Society. The clock was made the property of the Society, which has ever since maintained it. A few years ago a weight fell, and the occasion was taken to give the clock a thorough overhauling. A sum was raised by another public subscription to defray the expenses of repairs, and with its new lease of life, our Town Clock promises to give us good time for years to come.”

DIARY OF ARCHELAUS PUTNAM OF NEW MILLS.

The following diary was kept by Archelaus Putnam of New Mills, now Danversport, from 1805-1817. It is entitled, "A Journey & Diary of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, or Remembrancer of Remarkable Days, Weather, etc., Commenced, Danvers, Massachusetts, January 1st, 1805." Archelaus was the youngest son of Nathaniel and Mary (Ober) Putnam, and was born June 19, 1787. His mother died when he was but a few months old and his father married, December 20, 1788, Ruth Butler, a native of Chebacco parish of Ipswich, now Essex. Nathaniel, the father, died November 15, 1800. This diary was begun when Archelaus was eighteen years of age, at which time he was employed by his brother Nathaniel, his senior by twelve years, in his general store, in the brick building on Water street, later known as Warren's store, and now owned by Samuel Goldman. He also had five own sisters, Mary, who married Levi Carr; Mehitabel, married Samuel Pinder; Lydia, married Joseph Coffrain; Phebe, married Moses Black, and Priscilla, married Edward Stone; and five half-sisters, Betsey, Sally, Rebecca, Pamelia, who married Thomas Symonds, and Lois, who married George West. They lived in the house now standing on Water street, next east of the old Warren store, a portion of which is probably the old house built by Archelaus Putnam, the diarist's grandfather, who was the first settler of New Mills, about 1754.

As a diarist, Archelaus was a success, and his records of events of local interest are valuable, covering a variety of subjects. He tells much of the life at New Mills in those early days and fixes the dates of many locally important happenings. He was unsettled at first as to what occupation to follow, whether the sea, the printer's trade or that of a shopkeeper. He was ambitious, and feeling the need of an education, he spent a term or more at Andover Academy. Later he engaged in the apothecary business, in which he had had some experience with his brother, first in Lynn, and then in the South Parish, Peabody. He met with indifferent success. He was handicapped from the first by ill-health, which was aggravated by an over-sensitive and somewhat morbid nature. He had little business capacity and chafed under the confinement of

"keeping shop" and waiting for the patronage of customers. He had aspirations toward a literary or professional career, in which he might have been a success had his health and means permitted. He encouraged the subscribing to newspapers in New Mills and succeeded in establishing the first social library there. During the latter years of his short life, he became intensely religious, almost to the verge of fanaticism. His intention of marriage to Miss Sarah Ward Noyes of Andover was published, May 31, 1817, but he died before marriage on March 31, 1818, at the age of thirty-one years.

Jan. 1, 1805. This day the Directors to D[anvers] & B[everly] I[ron] Factory¹ meets & settles up their business the year past. Sold Mr. Conant sundry stores.

2. Mr. Crooker not very well.

3. Rollers for Factory comes from Salem. 6 barrels flour at 12\$.

6. To meeting today. Mr. Chaplin,² the priest.

7. Evening school begins tonight for 1 quarter at 9/ per scholar.

9. This evening Engine company No. 2 meets at this store & consults on matters relative thereto. Vote passed to have a supper procured by N. Putnam on Wednesday night next.

10. Benj. Goodridge come down from the country.

11. Put up Cherry cask today, bought cheese.

13. Went to meeting at Mr. Wadsworth's, a sermon delivered to young people. Spent the evening at Sam Pinder's.*

14. Directors gone on a tour to Boston. Did not go to school tonight.

15. Mr. [John] Hines moves at Pinder's.

16. Twenty partake of the supper, broke up at 11 o'clock.

17. Mrs. Goodridge comes down out the country in order to sell her part of her mother's estate.

19. Mr. S[amuel] Dutch, Mr. Fairfield & Capt. [Samuel] Page were chosen & did apprise the pasture 50 dollars per acre.

20. Went to meeting at Mr. Chaplin's. Visited grandsir⁴ with Mr. [Moses] Black.

21. Heard of the death of Francis Phillips, 'twas put upon

¹ Where the Danversport Rubber Factory now stands, Liberty street.

² Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin of the Baptist church.

³ Second dwelling house now standing on the right side of Endicott street, from Water street.

⁴ Col. Israel Hutchinson.

Mr. Chaplin to communicate it to his mother. Desk in the counting room built.

31. Mr. Crooker sets out after his family at noon. Mr. [Edward] Stone and his wife visited us.

Feb. 1. News of three ships being cast away in the past storm and the chief part of their crews perished.

4. Mr. Crooker sent a man to work in the factory, arrived today.

7. Mr. and Mrs. Putnam goes to Marblehead. Robbins moves to Salem. Dole moves at Mrs. Anger's.⁵

10. Went to meeting at Mr. Wadsworth's forenoon, afternoon to Beverly with Mr. Black and Phebe. Supped at Mr. Stone's.

14. Mr. Adams comes to dine & board.

15. Mr. Crooker comes on with his family. Bought 8 or 10 pair of women's bootes.

16. Aaron come out the country, received the art of Penmanship. Much disappointed in the contents.

21. Paid master for schooling.

22. Heard of Spain declaring war against England.

23. Heard of Isacher Woodbury's death. Don't feel very well today. A new pair of Rollars come to factory.

24. Bad going, did not go to meeting, went to see Mr. Black, thence to grandsir's, got an apple and come home.

25. There has been an act passed in General Court a few days past to restrain all persons from issuing printed notes, checks, &c., of which there has been a great many passing. Wood has been sold as high as 8 & 9\$ per cord.

28. My brother goes to Salem, not much custom, amused myself by studying grammer & Rhetoric.

Mar. 4. The celebration of the re-election of Jefferson took place at Salem. Verry early guns were fired.

7. Stone & Coffin come from Beverly. Mr. Stone sold his part of our estate to my brother for \$200, the same he bought Mr. Carr's for. Our neighbors appear very friendly to Mr. Amos Sheldon.

12. Capt [Thomas] Cheever sails today for the Havana which has been shut but is open for all Americans.

14. Adams & I wrote a piece to put in Cushing's paper.⁶

15. Flour is now as high as 16\$ per barrel.

16. Factory stopped on account of not having dry wood enough.

⁵ "Aunt" Anger lived on Fox hill.

⁶ Salem Gazette.

19. The singing of the birds we hear, wher'ere we do direct our ear. Nathaniel got kicked by a horse. Mr. Hines sailed today for the Havana.

20. Uncle Jacob come down.

21. Mr. [Richard] Skidmore's daughter Gurley died very sudden of the dropsy. Boiled some oil today.

22. Begin to study grammar, comes very hard.

23. Coffin & Lydia⁷ come from Beverly, he goes to Andover. Mrs. Gurley buried today, the funeral prayer delivered in the meeting house by Mr. Wadsworth.

27. Cleared up the shop loft. In the evening went a smelting, but did not get any.

28. [Simon] Pinder's schooner Mary left the wharf.

29. The evening school finishes tonight.

30. Mrs. Anger washes the schoolhouse at the expence of the evening school scholars.

31. Went to meeting all day, singers set up Gallery.

April 1. Gov. and Senators chosen today, many disputes between the Republicans & Federalists, they both act too rigid & are verry apt to deviate from that which is right to carry their principles.

4. Mr. Chaplin preached a political sermon. Text, Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people. In the evening went with Mr. Black & Lacount up to Eben Jacobs' on Sprague's farm.⁸

6. Small shock of an earthquake felt here.

7. Supped at Sam. Pinder's.

10. Votes for Governor in this town, 230 for Strong, 135 for Sullivan. In Salem, 571—525.

11. A ball at the plain this evening.

13. Capt. Towne dined here today.

16. Heard of England's declaring war against Portugal.

17. John Josselyn, Sam McIntire and David Tarr shipped on a 2 years voyage. Mr. Simon Pinder treated for having a new scalp this evening.

20. Began to paint a guideboard, the corner above.

22. Went down to Salem Factory after some goods. Surveyor begins to plough the sides of the road and make it Turnpike fashion.

26. Heard of a ship with a valuable cargo and several lives

⁷ Joseph Coffrain of Beverly and his sister, Lydia Putnam, were married in Nov., 1804.

⁸ Now the Benjamin Russel house, Endicott street.

lost at New York. Capt. Moses Endicott⁹ arrived from the Havana.

27. Went to Salem to get my coat cut out. Finished the guideboards and helped nail them up.

30. Mr. Jo. Smith very sick.

May 1. Put some letters on Messrs. Page & Fowler's vessel's stern.

3. Painted the tops of window shutters for to put letters on.

4. Veal very plenty. Sold for 7 cts.

5. Mr. Chaplin began to preach today by subscription for one year.

7. Militia turns out to have their arms & equipments viewed, our company commanded by Capt. David Putnam.

8. The Ship Lucia repairing by Benj. Kent caught fire by graving her, but happily it was extinguished before it burnt much. D. & B. Iron Works Co. meets at Mr. Baker's Tavern in Beverly, their annual meeting.

9. Mr. Adams brought his wife up from Beverly.

10. Painted Shay carriage.

11. Mr. Adams had a kind of Apoplectic fit the night past. Mr. Thomas cleaning the chaise. Capt. Giddings got home from Bordeaux.

12. Mr. Chaplin preaches at Mr. Baldwin's in Boston today, we have no meeting here. Mr. Baldwin and a number more ministers have gone down to the Eastward to baptise a minister, Mr. Merrill, with all his church.

13. The voice of the people of this town was Given for 3 Representatives to General Court, viz., Capt. Sam. Page, Gideon Foster and Nathan Felton were chosen. 150 polls make a representative to General Court.

17. Respect to choosing a Governor all the Towns have brought in and there appears to be 1700 more for Strong than for Sullivan.

18. Bought 70\$ worth medicine of J. Newton of Vermont of his own manufacture.

21. Capt. Giddens vessel Rebecca arrived here to be made into a brig.

22. Signed to give Mr. Chaplin 6 cts. per Sunday for one year. Ship Lucia gone down to Salem. Adams left board.

23. Capt. Jere Putnam took his dreen up. Having painted & lettered a board naming the bridge which used to be called Spite Bridge, Liberty Bridge. I this evening unbe-

⁹ He lived in the Smith house still standing on Fox hill, which he built about 1799.

known to anybody nailed it up on the corner¹⁰ under the guideboard with a hand at the end directing to it.

25. Made diet drink of 18 or 20 different kinds of roots & herbs. Moved the molasses hhd. in the back store. 3 vessels arrived, 2 loaded with spruce wood and one coal for the D. & B. Factory.

27. The coal vessel that arrived here on Saturday consigned to Mr. [Caleb] Oaks has on board 150 barrels of flour with some kegs Tobacco. 75 bbls. of the flour, Mr. [Nathaniel] Putnam, my brother, has agreed for provided it proves good, otherwise there will be no sale. Price \$11 per barrel.

28. Great preparations for Election to be seen all around. Waxwork & balancing to be seen and performed at the plain tomorrow.

29. Feel rather lonesome, all gone to the Plains, unloading coal at the factory, my brother has to be there.

30. They keep election yet. There are a number of Blessed Republicans of this town drawd up & signed a paper and sent the same to G. Court to know whether we have a right to send three Representatives & if not a right to send home one or more.

31. Rode up to the plains just at night with Hannah & Nathaniel to see wax figures of the kind I never saw before. Burr & Hamilton in action—Eliza Fales & Fairbanks—Grecian Daughter supporting her father, etc.

June 2. Mr. Chase of Newbury preached here today, supplying Mr. Chaplin's place. Two of the children, Hannah and Catherine, was slightly burnt by turning the coffee pot over this morning. Sally Pinder & Thomas Cheever married tonight, also Betsey Town & William Phillips. Phillips is going to live in Mr. [Samuel] Dutch's house.¹¹

3. We hear that the remonstrance presented to G. Court in order to compel one or more of our chosen representatives was hove under the table because it was made to appear that we had rateable polls enough to send three. Parker Sheldon come to live with my brother today. Mr. Woodbury moved out of Mr. [Samuel] Fowler's house.¹² As there was considerable conversation this afternoon concerning the requisitions of the Militia in the shop, Doct. N. Read¹³ observed that G.

¹⁰ Corner of Liberty and High streets.

¹¹ Near the site now occupied by the Black house, opposite the Danvers Coal Company's office, on Water street.

¹² This house stood near the coal office on Water street.

¹³ Hon. Nathan Read, inventor, physician and member of Congress, who built the Benjamin Porter house, near the Danvers Iron Works, of which business he was agent.

Court ought to choose the General & Col. & they the under officers & these officers the sergeants, in presence of C. O. A. S. I think the mode very illegal & oppressive.

4. Put hinges on pew door. Hops at 15 cts. per lb.

5. Mr. [Butler] Abbot & Martha Deal married tonight.

6. A drove of sheep passed by this morning, the first we have seen this spring.

9. Mr. Read supped here this evening, he appears to have a great Genius in discovering the operations of Machinery. He talks of going to Amesbury to do some business in that line.

10. Went to Hamilton after rakes.

12. Painting kitching floor & elegant dinner provided at Simon Pindar's.¹⁴ Esq. Farley¹⁵ with his Lady there. Quaker day in Salem.

13. Mr. Giddens moving into Mr. Fowler's house. Capt. Cheever and Mr. Hines got home from the Havana.

16. Mr. Bowles¹⁶ of Salem preached in the forenoon, one Mr. Lorenzo Dow this afternoon.

19. I am 18 years old today, told nobody & got less stripes.

24. Went to Beverly in boat, carried flour, brought up wine and salt. Went on board ship Lucia.

25. Went to Marblehead with Sister Pindar, visited Mr. Devereaux's farm, dined there, a pleasant place.

26. I inoculated myself today with the kine pox.

27. Painted middle room floor. Aunt Chapman and Lydia come from Beverly. Afternoon distilled roses.

28. Stilled roses today, the fume of them makes me sick, determined not to still any more at present. Ship Lucia sailed 10 o'clock this morning for India. Allen Putnam on board for first voyage.

30. Mr. Williams of Beverly preached afternoon.

July 1. Put letters on brig Rebecca's boat.

2. Mrs. Robbins taken sick by fits very sudden.

4. Independance, the morning was saluted by cannon all around us, went down to Salem afternoon with Mr. Lacount & Adams. The Federalists had a splendid dinner at Concert Hall & Gave some good adapted toasts, the Republicans likewise had a dinner at Mr. Frye's tavern & celebrated the day with great joy & satisfaction, an oration was delivered by

¹⁴ This house was torn down, when George B. Dennett erected his present house on Fox Hill.

¹⁵ Of Ipswich, whence the Pinder family came.

¹⁶ Rev. Lucius Bolles of the Baptist church.

Ichabod Nichols in the forenoon at Mr. Barnard's meeting house. The Militia, Artillery & light Infantry turned out on Salem Common or Washington Square. Mr. Fairfield broke his arm by fallin off a load of hay.

5. Last evening there was a great performance in Boston by fireworks, a great variety of Sky Rockets of different shapes & forms was seen all on fire ascending in the air, which gave great satisfaction to the spectators.

6. New small bills are issuing daily.

7. Mr. Collier of Charlestown preaches here today. Mrs. Robbins died last Friday and is to be buried this evening. Mr. Robbins is gone fishing.

8. Have thought continually of going to sea. Plentiful rain. Give God thanks.

9. Inoculated 13 persons out of my arm with the kine pox & they all took but one, complete. Mr. Putnam been to Boston to buy goods.

11. Sally Trask very sick in a consumption. Mr. Coffin from Beverly up.

12. Put up wine casks. Lemons very scarce, 15\$ pr. Box. Uncle Fowler debarred me from the water, the water that belongs to our estate.

13. Shipwrights enjoyed themselves by drinking punch, so warm could not work. The thermometer is 97.

14. Mr. Benj. Kent baptised today.

18. English impressed a number of our fishermen—had not their protections.¹⁷

19. The D. & B. I. Works Co. meets today to give Mr. Fowler their proposals, for the privilege of setting a bark-mill on their stream.

20. The women of this place have precured a curtain for the pulpit window & a cushion at their own expence, cost, 30\$, this is noble & liberal.¹⁸ Sister Priscilla very sick.

21. Doct. Stilman of Boston preached here today, he is very much liked by every denomination.

24. Wm. Carlton the Printer of the Register in Salem died very sudden this morning. 2 killed on the Turnpike by the gravel caving on them. Took up a stick of timber that was laid in the docks by my father for bounds between him and Mr. Fowler, the sd. timber has been moved therefrom by Mr. Fowler & laid one side, it was much in the way of the vessels.

¹⁷ A common practice during the war between France and England.

¹⁸ Baptist church.

25. Some days past there was a camp-meeting of the Methodists in Lynn, there were upward of 50 ministers & the Spectators innumerable. It is more like holidays than anything else. In Dover, N. H., there has been a raging fire, burnt up a dozen of reserved wood lots & destroyed a great deal of corn, hay and grass for a number of miles around, suicide committed at Dedham by a boy 12 years old, because his father flogged him. I have pleasing thoughts of going to learn a printer's trade & provided I could procure a place that I should like, I would immediately attempt it.

26. Clears off, it is an old proverb and a true one that all signs fail in dry weather.

27. The undertakers¹⁹ of the Baptist meeting house here has finished it this day.

29. Accounts of great crops of Rye and wheat at the southward.

August 1. Accounts of the forests of Newhampshire being afire in a number of places.

2. Asked Adams' advise about learning a printer's trade, he gave it to me, & finally I find I was wrong in being so discontented. I have concluded to live as I do now & make myself contented, trusting in the good will of Providence to provide necessarily for me. The Husbandman is seen with a dull mellancholly countenance, imploring providence to send them a refreshing rain to water the thirsty earth—the oldest man does not remember of experiencing such a dry time as now is.

4. Benevolent & Bountiful Providence has given us a Plentiful refreshing rain the night past. Let the inhabitants pour forth exclamations of joy & give thanks to the Being from whence they came. Mr. Grafton of Newton preached today.

5. Priscilla comes up. Wm. Pindar's vessel arrived with a good fare of fish.

6. Went to Haverhill with Mr. Black. Pleasantly situated, a beautiful strong wide arched bridge is here,—a number of Large Elegant stores also. Mr. Howes especially keeps a large variety. The Baptist religion has made its way here. Priscilla & aunt Chapman been up & fetched Priscilla's child up for Mrs. Sheldon to Nurse. a bag cotton came at 30 cts.

7. Cleaned medicine bottles. Millwrights come tonight to build Mr. Fowler's bark mill.

¹⁹ Contractors.

8. Mr. Putnam and wife gone to Newbury. Mr. Hines' child born.

9. One Mr. Green that worked with Fowler & Page has gone off delirious. Capt. John Endicott²⁰ got home from Batavia with coffee & sugar, made a good voyage.

12. Wm. Trask went to live with Dr. [George] Osgood.²¹

13. Little Tho. Cheever taken very sick; bought 200 lbs. Weymouth cheese, at 12 cts., sell at 14. One Mr. Bicksler Brewer moved from Salem into Mr. Webb's old house.²²

14. Went to Mr. Walker's ordination in South parish today. They judge that there were 2 or 3 thousand People there, had very good music. Dined at Mr. McIntire's, soap boiler, had an excellent dinner. Mr. [Moses] Black had his pocketbook stole.

15. Master White come down.

16. Brig Rebecca went down, made a handsome appearance.

17. Tho. Cheever continues very sick, he is verry much swelled in his head. Capt. G. Anderson with wood for factory.

18. Mr. Nelson preached today. Afternoon, Mr. Crooker & myself went down to pilot Mr. Anderson's vessel up to the factory. Olive Marsh, a girl living at Mr. Pindar's, taken sick with a slow fever.

19. Exhibition at Andover today. The Two Brothers, Gallop, arrived with a good fare of fish.

20. Tho. Cheever, Jr., died this evening.

21. Studying geography.

27. Made lozenges.

28. Commencement at Cambridge. News of peace with Tripoli & a joyful liberation of those unhappy Americans who have for two or three years been dragging the chains of slavery under the whips of the barbarians of Tripoli.²³

Sept. 3. Dole moving in Mr. Carr's house. Eastern mail lost last evening, \$100 reward to find it.

4. Early news from Beverly that sister Lydia very sick. Priscilla sick.

7. The mail was found on Salem turnpike with some letters broke open.

8. Help get in fish in forenoon.

²⁰ He lived in the Bomer house on Fox hill, which he built about 1798.

²¹ Physician at Danvers Plains.

²² Nathaniel Webb's house.

²³ Tripoli had for years preyed upon our commerce, capturing merchantmen and imprisoning sailors.

9. In the dead hours of the night when all was silent, being about 12 o'clock, the cry of fire! was heard in our streets. Immediately all was alarmed, it was in Salem, a number of our Neck people run with the Engine, but it was under control before we got there. Proved to be Rust's twine factory, burnt all down. We stopped at Seccomb's, drank some cherry & returned home. Turf meadow on fire.

10. 'Squire Eli²⁴ come to mesure round the mill pond, north river. A great fish ashore in Salem, unknown. Capt. Sol. Giddens sailed today for Amsterdam.

11. H[ercules] Josselyn gone to sea long with Capt. Haskcoll. Had news from England that Neutral vessels, which imported & exported in the same bottoms, whether unloaded or not, should be liable to seizure by them.

14. News of the combined French & Spanish fleet had a battle with part of the English fleet, the former come off the better by taking 2 of the English vessels.²⁵ Capt. John Endicott sick with the fever and ague, and aunt Fowler with a fever.

16. News of the death of Lydia's child.

18. Fowler's bark mill began to go, answers his purpose extremely well. Mrs. Dutch sick.

19. Directors of the D. & B. I. Works met yesterday and found they had cleared 6½ per cent. the year past.

20. I warned to training first time.

22. No preaching, Mr. Chaplin gone home sick. Helped to get in fish.

24. Roused about 4 o'clock by the cry of fire! Immediately all with the Engine rushed to it, it proved to be Mr. Wadsworth's meeting house,²⁶ burnt down to ashes. It is supposed that it was set on fire by some ill-minded person. They do suspect the one who set the meeting house on fire, his name is Holten Goodale.

25. Went to Salem to buy my equipment for training. The man who they suspected is committed to jail in Salem, he appears to be delirious.

26. Training afternoon. Liked training better than I expected I should. Warned to appear again Thursday next.

29. Mr. Wadsworth preaches in the schoolhouse in the upper parish. Went to meeting there afternoon, preached an excellent & affecting sermon upon the late calamity.

²⁴ Eleazer Putnam.

²⁵ Battle of Trafalgar. See under Dec. 23.

²⁶ First church.

Oct. 1. Mr. Putnam gone to Boston to see the weight of some iron. New York and Philadelphia still is afflicted with the fever.

4. Bought Iron at 97½¢. North Parish had a meeting today about building another meeting house. At a vote there was not a dissenting voice. There was a great earthquake at Naples on July 24th., last.

6. Sally Trask died this morning after a long illness in the consumption. Mr. Merrill of Sedgwick preaches here today.

7. Training in Salem.

8. Training at Manchester.

9. Training in Lynn.

10. Training at the Plain. After dinner had a sham fight.

28. Capt. Goodale married last night.

31. Mr. [Willeby] Wells moving his goods out of his store to his house. Mr. [Simon] Pindar building a wall to keep his bank up front of the house.

Nov. 2. Col. Goodale & others have undertaken to build a brick meeting house in place of that burnt down for 10,000\$ to be finished completely by Sept. next.

6. East India Company assembles today in Salem.

7. Mrs. Batchelder, wife of Andrew, buried. Mrs. Marsh's child died.

21. At last I have ventured out, having been confined to the house 11 days with the racking pain of the bilious colic, have not kept a daily journal. Mr. Crooker moved back to Bridgewater last Tuesday. [Nicholson] Marcy opened a store.

23. Mr. Hines & Dale moved into Mr. Hutchinson's house.

25. The European Nations are all preparing for war, large armies from Russia & Prussia and indeed all the continent are in motion & making toward France & Italy. What will be the consequence, time only can disclose.

26. Preparations for Thanksgiving. Flour 10 doll. bll. Raisons very scarce.

28. Thanksgiving. Mr. Stone & Coffin with their wives from Beverly. Went to Beverly to meeting. Sup'd 3 o'clock.

30. Last evening, there was a famous Ball at Mr. Dodge's²⁷ on the Plain. Mr. Stearns taken sick.

Dec. 2. Mr. White begins his school.

4. Congress sets the 8th. Our large commercial towns are making a Statement of the damages they have sustained by the belligerent powers in taking or detaining our vessels; in order to be reported to Government in case it should want to be represented to those powers.

²⁷ See *ante*, vol. 3, p. 102.

5. Capt. Cheever arrived from Hamburg. Capt. J. Endicott sailed for Sumatra. Mrs. Lloyd very sick.

7. Mr. Batchelder²⁸ cleaned clock. Bought a new large Bible.

9. Vendue of our part of the mills & other property.

10. Mrs. Floyd died. President's message received, all parties like it very well, it seems to speak of war with England, if we cannot make them come to terms any other way.

11. Capt. [Thomas] Cheever sailed for Leghorn. Bot box glass ware.

13. Married last evening, the Amiable Miss Polly Fowler To John Page.

16. Mrs. Marsh very sick.

19. War is raging tremendously in Europe. Doc. Read moved his old house down on the bank.³⁰

20. Put up fish for a vane.

22. Went to night meeting, it was very full.

23. News from Saturday's Centinel of a sea Battle between the English & combined French and Spanish ships. By accounts it was the greatest battle of the kind that was ever fought in so short a time, in which was dreadful carnage that ever was beheld, some a sinking some a blowing up & some falling into the hands of their enemies, while hundreds of lives were destroyed in an instant. Lord Nelson, which had the command of the English fleet, was killed in the midst of the battle, he having been in a number of battles and wounded 23 times. He died in an hour after he was wounded, thus died the greatest Commodore & sea warrior that ever was known. The English gained the victory by taking 18 or 20 ships. Now take a view of the continent & the carnage & bloodshed may be said to equal to this. Bonaparte has killed & taken, if the account be true, above one hundred thousand Austrians! Such is the raging element of the heart of man. Mrs. Marsh died.

24. Mr. Sheldon moved to Portsmouth. A large fire was discovered this morning early, toward Newbury, which proved to be the Almsbury Iron works and other buildings.

²⁸ Ezra Batchelder, clockmaker.

²⁹ The Hutchinson grist mill, where Lummus & Parker's mill now stands.

³⁰ This house still stands on the bank of the river on Water street, nearly opposite the Porter estate, a portion being used as a store. It belonged to Joseph Endicott, of whom Read bought the farm, and it occupied a site near the cottage on the driveway to the Porter house.

25. (Christmas). By the fire yesterday, there was a loss of 80,000\$.

26. They keep fast today in the upper parish on account of the frown of Providence in burning their meeting house. Mr. Coffin come up to do work on vessel.

27. Sent flaxseed to Boston, price there 9/. The singing school kept by Mr. Holyoke³¹ begins this evening.

30. Capt. J[eremiah] Putnam sailed in Pindar & Co.'s new Brig for Savannah & Copenhagen.

31. Capt. Moses Endicott sailed for the Havana.

Mar. 1, 1806. This day a court formed at Salem to examine two men arrested on suspicion of robbing Mr. David Runnels of Andover the sum of 250\$ on the night of 29th Jan. last.—ten Indian Chiefs of different tribes are on a visit at Boston. A large number of counterfeit bank notes in Circulation.

3. I was summoned about 10 o'clock by Mr. J[ohn] Page to appear at Salem as quick as may be with my Brother's day book as a witness to strengthen proceeding proof that the two men arrested at Salem were at the D. & B. I. F. on the 30th Jan. last, by the circumstance of Mr. Floyd, one of the workmen, having a piece of meat charged that day & cooked it for that day's dinner while they were there.

5. Received a quantity of Logwood from Boston.

8. Proposals for an Instrumental school. I am not determined about joining it.

9. Spent the evening at Grandsir's. Mr. Holyoke being there, we sung a number of new tunes.

10. Capt. [Samuel] Page here telling the proceedings of G[eneral] Court. A paper handed here for subscribers for a new road from Mr. Webb's house in Bridge street to Mr. Foster's in Royal side, to make a shorter cut to Beverly.³² Fire in Salem, Mr. Adams' Cabinet maker's shop burned.

11. Fowler & Page put mast in their vessel. Mr. Cushing has made a machine for Nails, began to make nails today at the D. & B. Factory.

12. Capt. Tho. Putnam mentioned today as a choice for a Selectman.

³¹ Samuel, son of Rev. Elizer Holyoke, of Boxford, who graduated from Harvard in 1789, was a distinguished composer of music, and died, unmarried, Feb. 22, 1820, at Concord, N. H.

³² The proposed road was that portion of the present Elliott street, from corner of Liberty to Foster street (Dark Lane). See *ante*, vol. 2, p. 101.

14. Mr. Read supped here, he is from Bridgewater & is going to take charge of Read's Nail Machine.

15. Last evening made choice by written votes of 3 leaders in each part, viz., tenor, treble & Bass. But I am confident that they have made choice of an Incapable one as the 2d leader of the Bass.

16. Last evening had open doors in our singing school for spectators & there appeared a large number & we believe that we gave them tolerable satisfaction. I went to meeting & sat in the singing seats for the 1st time.

17. Opened and sat up a crate of ware. There is a late account from Europe that peace is about to take place on the continent. Town meeting today, Capt. Putnam chosen as Selectman. News of Wm. Pitt of England being dead. Just before writing, $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine, fire was cried here, suppose to be in Salem, but the bells soon stopped, so we did not proceed to it.

18. An Englishman learning Mr. Black to color skins. We hear that the alarum last evening about fire was in Marblehead. Mr. Fox, the new prime minister of England proposes Peace to all powers. Fowler & Page's vessel sailed for the eastward. The old shop belonging to Mr. Aaron Putnam,³³ which stood as a monument of age, is moved today, to make room for a shoemaker's shop. Samuel Towne moving on Endicott's farm.

20. A committee visited our school today. Mr. White finishes his school. An African society is formed in Salem, they met and had a sermon delivered to them at Washington hall.

21. Capt. Giddens arrived from Holland. Mrs. Black had a male child born to day.

22. Samuel Fowler's machine for picking hair, tried it today.

23. Mr. Black's child lived about 10 hours & was buried yesterday afternoon at our burying ground.³⁴ Mr. Holyoke finished his school last evening and by the desire of his scholars gave his answer to keep a month more.

24. News of Capt. Cook in the Aurora from India being in the West Indies crew all sick, four of which dead. Hiram

³³ Probably Aaron, son of Lt. Stephen Putnam, who was born Aug. 30, 1730, married Lydia Waters and died in 1810. He was a carpenter. This shop was opposite Warren's store.

³⁴ Probably the neighborhood burying ground, which was located rear of the Gilbert A. Tapley house on High street.

Putnam and [Samuel Holten] Webster³⁵ on board. Destruct meeting this evening. Sam. Fowler, jr., chosen surveyor. Nath. Putnam one of the Assessors & clerk, voted to raise 250\$.³⁶ Chose a committee to employ a master for a private School this summer.

25. Three young men here wanted to let themselves, they are acquainted with [Noah] Whittier.

26. Mr. Pike & Shelden here conversing concerning a rule of court in Topsfield between Mr. Pike & David Town.

27. Tackled our horse & shay & rode as far as Fox hill with Mrs. Sally Cheever, it being the first slay ride I have had this past winter. We have a revised Militia law, which states 4 dolls. for non-appearance at Regimental training, and at the Company muster the fine is augmented to \$2 for non-appearance. By the late successes of Bonaparte, we fear he will resume his plans for an invasion of England. May God avert it, for there is reason to think if he should succeed it will raise his ambitions not only next to conquer America, But the whole World.

28. I, with Mr. [Joseph] Stearns & Doke, went over to Kimball's singing school last evening. Doke prevailed on me to lodge with him last night at Mr. Black's.³⁷

31. Nehemiah Fuller died yesterday morning, his body was carried to Middleton last evening to be buried there. Andrew Fuller lost a daughter, buried today.

April 2. Finished a pigeon house. A duel was fought by a Boston & Charlestown man, neither of them was killed, one wounded, arose from political writing.

3. Fast Day. Though custom tells us not to dine, yet we had coffee, eggs and wine.

4. Last evening went to the wedding of Mr. Noah Whittier & Mary Whittier at Mr. Black's, enjoyed myself very well. Mr. Holyoke's father buried today.

5. Party rage is at great height now as next Monday is the meeting for choice of Governor & Senator.

7. Votes for this town, 290 for Strong, 130 for Sullivan. A light was discovered this evening in Salem, not certain

³⁵ Putnam and Webster were grandsons of Judge Samuel Holten.

³⁶ New Mills was a separate district called "the Neck of Land," from 1772-1840, and paid its own taxes for schools and highways. The records are preserved in the Town hall.

³⁷ Moses Black bought of Capt. Jeremiah Putnam in 1814, the large three-story house which occupied the site of the Creese & Cook factory on Water street.

whether a building or graving vessel. Rec'd a basket of hollow ware from Capt. Giddens.

8. Rain with heavy squalls of wind. Wm. Pinder's vessel went adrift. When I was going into the house last evening, 1½ past 10, saw a very bright light to the westward which seemed like a large barn on fire, viewed it ½ hour & went to bed. The light which we saw in Salem last evening was graving a vessel. Large number met here this evening, it seems the Political fever is not yet abated.

9. Pinder & Co.'s vessel Mary gone down today to Beverly. We made soap.

10. Chaise cleaned today.

13. A Mrs. Merrill & Wells were baptised this morning.

14. Mr. Chaplin preached a sermon relative to the commotion in Europe. He thinks this is only a prelude & that Peace will not be fully established, not for a century to come!

16. Capt. Moses Endicott arrived from Havana, brought Capt. Levi Putnam⁸⁸ with him, he having been absent from this place 6 years & been through a series of misfortunes & dangers.

19. Mr. Chaplin was married on Wednesday last at New bury.⁸⁹

21. A fine boy born to Mrs. Putnam, my sister. A vessel loaded with sand at our wharf for the use of making mortar for Danvers Meeting house. Took stove down.

22. A dispute arose last evening begun by Uncle Fowler. His land which laid between Mr. Pinder & McIntier, had no definite bounds. They came to the point of having an obligation wrote. I wrote it, which was to have Gen. [Gideon] Foster come to establish their lines.

24. Dispute last evening between Capt. Job. Anderson & S. Dwinell.

28. Mr. Kimball's singing at Mr. Felton's, it being the last evening there were a good many spectators. I was perfectly satisfied that ours was its equal without any prejudice. Four Anderson brothers with each a vessel unloading wood here within a week past.

29. Putting up Fishermen's stores for Capt. Richardson in schooner Nancy. I have had thoughts arisen in myself of the importance of necessary learning, which has prompted me to

⁸⁸ He was son of Capt. Jeremiah Putnam, and was master of the schooner Nancy.

⁸⁹ Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin and Marcia S. O'Brien were married, Apr. 16, 1806.

think of going to Andover Academy, for a term or two. In today's Gazette we have had Bonaparte's speech at the opening of the Legislative body, at the close of which he says. "I wish peace with England. On my part it shall never be retarded for a moment. I shall always be ready to conclude it in adapting for its basis, the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens." We hope he has said nothing but what came from a sincere heart. A committee is chosen in Portland to consider of the expediency of separating the Maine.⁴⁰

30. My brother is chosen the clerk of this district, received the books in which are recorded all the proceedings thereof as far back as 1772.

May 1. A british Man of War of 50 guns fired at one of our coasting vessels off Newyork harbour & killed the mate, this Insolence against the law of Nations was taken Notice of there, they coming ashore after provisions were taken & put in confinement. The lumber for the meeting house landing here today. Mr. Lacount come from Haverhill to work for Mr. Black.

2. Hiram Putnam and Sam. Webster arrived home well.

4. Last evening we had a general assemblage of spectators at our singing school. The performance lasted from 7 to half past 10 o'clock in which we hope we have gratified their curiosity. Our scholars propose meeting together every Saturday evening for a term.

5. Yesterday a party of us went to Salem to hear one Mr. Jones or Murray preach,⁴¹ went to Crombie's took some wine & eggs, we then sat out up to the Quaker meeting, staid about 1½ hour, conformed to their customs, took a nap of sleep & come out without hearing word uttered. Our new singers set in seats first time, sang Smyrna, Quakenburg & Alpha.

6. Mr. Chaplin moved with his goods today in Mrs. Fowler's house. Training day on a review, large company turned out. Got the headache.

7. There is no less than four schools kept from the old mills to the meeting house in this Place, Mr. Dale, Mrs. Carroll, Miss Rachel Putnam & Mrs. Haward.⁴² An old Irish woman here this P. M., says she travelled from Vermont & going to South Carolina.

⁴⁰ The District of Maine was separated from Massachusetts and incorporated as a state in 1820.

⁴¹ Rev. John Murray, Universalist preacher.

⁴² These schools were located between Lummus' mill and the Baptist church.

8. Cleaned & put things in order in the loft. Capt. Peters, the Lumber merchant, here. Mr. Coffin come up to do joiner's work on J. & J. Page's vessel.

10. Mr. Is. Putnam & Elliott had an argument here this afternoon on the different Texts of scripture, the former an Universalist, the latter a Baptist.

11. Mr. Dale has a child buried.

12. Went up to Deacon [Gideon] Putnam's mill⁴³ after meal, had the Pleasure of viewing some of my greatgrandfather's labour there, the dam & mill built almost a century ago. By a town meeting today they made choice of Capt. Page, Nathan Felton and Gen. Foster as representatives to the G. Court. I continually have elevated thoughts of going to Andover Academy, but I fear I shall not succeed. Mr. Dwinel's shop landed on our land today.

13. Sent a letter to Wm. Trask at Osgood's shop, Salem to solicit his company with me at Andover if we could get parties willing.

14. The D. & B. I. works Co. meets at Dodge's [tavern].

16. Gov. Strong is reelected by the People by the small majority of 353 there being about 80,000 voters. Large hali-but & cod have been caught near the wharves in Beverly & Salem & even this side of Beverly bridge, which is very uncommon.

17. 'thaniel fell into Mr. Pinder's spring & would have drowned had not Simon pulled him out, he was almost lifeless but by rolling him & rubbing him with spirits, he came to. Capt. Endicott sailed for the Havana and there is 8 or 9 of his hands from this Place.

18. Mr. Chaplin preached upon the Luxury & Pride of the present age.

20. By late arrivals we have news that Prussia had declared war against England & that Russia is collecting another army to assist her ally England.

21. The undertakers have begun to build the Meeting house.

22. The mills which my grandfather Putnam⁴⁴ built, which this place took its name from, have become old & decrepid unfit for service & of course abandoned. They have been built 51 years & were the first buildings in this place at the time

⁴³ Putnam's mill on Sylvan street.

⁴⁴ Archelaus Putnam, the first settler at New Mills, about 1754, built the mills on Crane river, where Lummus & Parker now carry on business.

when it was a forest for wild animals to rove; they propose to build new ones if all parties would agree. Mr. Asa Tapley had some of his out buildings destroyed by fire today & his house is much injured.⁴⁵

24. Invited last evening to join a party which I was not Polish'd enough for, got clear by a good excuse. The staff article Corn now sells at Boston at the low price of 50 cts. per Bush.

26. Cow went to pasture. The North Parishioners have proposed to have the meeting house smaller than what they bargained for, in consequence Col. Goodale & Co. has 330\$ less for building it.

27. Busy supplying customers with stores for Election.

29. Very dry. A place called Dismal Swamp in Virginia state is on fire the smoke of which suffocates the Inhabitants for 20 Mile. Part of the wall which was tumbling down on the old bridge in this Place, they have been rebuilding. A general invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Chaplin to the females of all ranks & ages has been given & they have visited them three days in rotation.

June 2. Proceeded to Salem, got a coat cut at Derby & Cross', my pate shaved at the barber's. James Cushing left this place.

3. Went to Ipswich to carry Mrs. Putnam's nurse home, enjoyed myself by viewing the town, saw the new stone jail which is most finished at the sight of which & its apartments I think is enough to strike a lasting dread with a tincture of fear in the most hardened wretch the earth contains. Mr. Dale & uncle Fowler contending about politics.

6. This afternoon a party of us 22 in number went on a ride for Pleasure. Stopped at Ward's in Lynn, took some wine & punch & proceeded on to the Nahant beach, then returned to Ward's tavern, took coffee, and at 1/2 past 6, 7 shaise, making 16 of us, sat out for Boston, there went to the museum in which we were highly gratified at the sight of so many natural & artificial curiosities. After being delighted with a few tunes played on the piano Forte, sat out for home where we arrived about 1 o'clock, much fatigued with the enjoyments of the day.

7. The members of G. Court 441 in number have now been sitting 9 days at the expence of 1200\$ per day, for this state to pay, and have not even determined or reported who is to be

⁴⁵ This is the house which was situated on Hyde street, near Collins, and was torn down about 1875.

Gov. It seems that the majority are more ignorant or designing than we plebians are for we know who had the most votes by the people.

9. Presented a written address to my Brother, asking advice & leave of going to Andover to school; his answer was that he had no objections after finding a youngster to tend the shop. I am not fond of leaving my native home where I have lived & enjoyed myself all my days. But I am of procuring learning of which I think a certain degree is absolutely necessary to a young man & is the best property to purchase with our money. I have not an adequate sum to defray the necessary expenses. John Sheldon, a butcher, has financial troubles.

10. I observed to my brother that I should like to come to him again probably after 6 months at school and he answered he should like to have me. There is a sloop of war belonging to the british blockading our ports & has fired at & damaged one of our vessels very much. Later account is that she has taken a vessel belonging to Pierce & Wait & sent her to Halifax. Can these things be connived at by our government, cannot we have an adequate remedy to prevent & defend those daring outrages.

13. The legislature has at length, after 16 days disputing, at the expence of 20,000\$ for our state to defray, have unanimously agreed that Gov. Strong is reelected by the people. We understand Wm. Heath declines standing as Lt. Gov., though chosen.

16. By soliciting Philemon Putnam⁴⁶ to go to Andover with me as a fellow student & an intimate comrade, he purposed consulting his parents. They have consented, and by the encouragement Capt. Goodale gives, with whom he lives, he proposes to go.

17. David Perkins come today to tend my brother's shop.

19. A fellow committed to jail in Salem for stealing a horse of Mr. Wood, living on Doct. A[mos] Putnam Place, with whom he lived. This is my birthday.

21. Page's vessel went down the river.

23. Mrs. Putnam⁴⁷ ill, for this reason I did not go to Andover, sent a line to Philemon informing him of it, the bearer of which informs me that he will go today.

25. At last I have received word that I might proceed to

⁴⁶ Grandson of Judge Holten. He built the house corner Centre and Prince streets, now occupied by Mrs. Fanny P. Grey, his daughter.

⁴⁷ His brother Nathaniel's wife.

Andover, having all things ready and shaise tackled. Mrs. Putnam had an ill turn, which altered my design; sat off for Ipswich after Mrs. H. as a nurse to my sister. Dined at Capt. Glazier's, visited the courthouse.

26. Sat out for Andover, parted from my native home reluctantly, arrived at 10 o'clock, put up first at Mr. Stephens & then removed my trunk to Deac. Adams, as my comrade Philemon boarded there, and at a less price than what Mr. Stephens asked. Went to school afternoon, enjoyed myself with singing psalm tunes with Mr. Ingols & our landlord.

27. Rose early, took a swing, there being a very nice one fastened to the branch of a high tree, and then returned to my studies. At noon I got in the swing, it was shoved with such force that it took a cant and hove me against the body of the tree & bruised my thigh very much. It began to feel sore and lame, our good landlady, Mrs. Adams, fixed me a bath of wormwood & vinegar, which I applied. My messmates enjoyed themselves in dancing.

28. If there is any such thing as being homesick, I think I now have a tincture of it in my mind, feel somewhat dejected & in low spirits, but I hope it will not preponderate my intended pursuits. I never have been from home, not even so long as I now have at one time since my remembrance.

29. Six of us students went to Boxford upper parish to meeting. We heard Mr. Eton, a minister who is very much liked, and were politely & kindly entertained at one Mr. Barker's.

30. I could not wish a better Place to board than the place I now have. Our Landlord a very Pious man, very sociable & agreeable.

July 3. Our preceptor sat out for Salem at noon, he left the care of the students with Mr. Wardwell, his assistant. Sent a letter home to my brother by Mr. Young. A number of the female students were here this evening & enjoyed themselves by swinging.

4. Independance day was saluted with 17 guns & the ringing of bells, guns & drum heard at a distance. Afternoon, light infantry turned out on the common, a company that appeared remarkably well disciplined under the command of Capt. Phillips. This evening a party of 50 or 60 celebrated the day by dancing at Mrs. Osgoods, kept it up until midnight, enjoyed ourselves very agreeably.

(To be continued.)

EARLY PHYSICIANS OF DANVERS.

BY MISS HARRIET S. TAPLEY.

For more than sixty years after the settlement of Salem, the people of the Farms or the Village, now Danvers, depended upon the physicians of the main town for medical attendance. One of the most pressing needs of the early colonists must have been that of physicians, for small-pox and fever and ague had become all too prevalent in this wilderness. In 1628, when scurvy and distemper broke out in Salem, Governor Endecott, having learned that there was a physician at Plymouth who had skill in such diseases, sent for him, and in a letter dated Naumkeag, May 11, 1629, he returned thanks to the Plymouth colony, writing, "I acknowledge my selfe much bound to you for your kind love and care in sending Mr. Fuller among us." Samuel Fuller, the first physician of the colony, was of the Mayflower party, and at least on two subsequent occasions rendered aid to the Salem colony, in May, 1629 and July, 1630, but he succumbed to fever in 1633. In a letter written by Craddock to Endecott on February 16, 1629, he says he hopes his cousin Endecott's wife is recovered, she having been afflicted with the epidemic. However, she did not live long after this, which gave the ironical Morton in his "New England Canaan," an opportunity to intimate that she was killed by the quackery of Dr. Fuller. He says, "Dr. Noddy did a great cure for Capt. Littleworth. He cured him of a disease called a wife."

It has been said that "for many years before the Puritans came to this country, having been subjected to bitter persecution, and foreseeing the possibility of an ejection, a considerable number of their ministers studied medicine. They saw the probable needs of the future and fitted themselves as best they could for any emergency that might arise in a new settlement, hence they formed a large proportion of the early physicians." Nor was the knowledge of medicine confined to the clerical profession, for it has been said that Governor Endecott was educated for this profession, although he never practiced in this country, and Gov. John Winthrop, Jr., also practiced to some extent.

The first record of a physician for Salem is of Lambert Wilson, who was engaged by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in England in 1629, to settle here. In the Company's first general letter of instructions to Endecott and his Council, dated Gravesend, Apr. 17, 1629, they say, "We have entertained Lambert Wilson, chirurgion, to remain with you in the service of the Plantation; with whom we are agreed that he shall serve the Company and the other planters that live in the Plantation, for three years, and in that time apply himself to cure not only such as come from hence for the general and particular accounts, but also for the Indians, as from time to time he shall be directed by yourself. And moreover he is to educate and instruct in his art one or more youths such as you and the Council shall appoint that may be helpful to him, and, if occasion serve, succeed him in the Plantation; which youth or youths, fit to learn that profession let be placed with him; of which Mr. Hugesson's son, if his father approve thereof may be one, the rather because he hath been trained up in literature; but if not he, then such other as you shall judge most fittest." Wilson came in 1629, probably in the "Lyon's Whelp," and remained but for a few years. He must have been a man of ability, since, in 1637, Winthrop called him "our chief surgeon," he then being with the soldiers in the Pequot war.

Some of the early remedies recorded are amazing. There were remedies to "cheare the heart," to "drive melancholy," to "cure one pensive," "for the megrums," and "for a grief," and without doubt the lonely colonists often needed them. We also learn from the old records that "things ill for the heart were beans, pease, sadness, onions, anger, evil tidings, and loss of friends; a very arbitrary and unjust classification." Our ancestors were troubled with insomnia. Here is the cure: "Bruise a handful of anise-seeds, and steep them in Red Rose Water and make it up in little bags, and binde one of them to each Nostril, and it will cause sleep." Among other things we learn that "picking the gums with the bill of an osprey is good for the toothache, bear's grease is good for aches and cold swellings, a stone found in the head of the codfish, when pulverized, stop fluxes of blood." For fevers it was customary to take "two salt white herrings and slit them down the back and bind them to the soles of the patient's feet."

Another ingredient of the early doses, unicorn's horns, must have been difficult to secure in New England. John Endecott says in a letter written in 1634, "I have sent you Mrs.

Beggarly her Unicorns horne and bezoar stone." These were supposed to be antidotes against poisons. In the Winthrop papers, in a letter to John Winthrop, Jr., dated Jan. 26, 1656, we find the following suggestion of heroic treatment: "Lett me tell you an easy medicine of mine Owne that I have seene do miraculous cures in all sortes of vlcers, and in knitting suddainly broken bones. Beate to subtil powder one ounce of crabbes eyes, then putt vpon it in a high glasse foure ounces of strong wine-vinegar. It will instantly boyle up extremly; lett it stand till all be quiett; then straine it through a fine lenon; and of this liquor (wch will then taste like dead beere; without any sharpnesse) giue two spoonefuls att a time to drinke, three times a day; and you shall see a strange effect in a weeke or two," and, "For all sortes of agewes, I haue of late tryed the following magneticall experiment, with infallible successe. Pare the patients nayles when the fever is coming on; and put the paringes into a little bagge of fine lenon or sarsenet; and tye that about a liue eeles necke, in a tubbe of water. The eele will dye and the patient will recover. And if a dog or hog eate that eele they will also dye."

Little by little, however, these remarkable curatives were dropped, and in their places came the herbs and simples of our grandmothers. The family that did not provide itself with a plentiful supply of herbs was considered negligent of its duties. Every household had its simple domestic remedies for common complaints, and few were the families that did not possess some old book containing manuscript receipes for all sorts of ordinary ailments. With the low standard of professional education, even among the physicians, it was not to be expected that there would be much general intelligence on medical matters in the community at large. The credulity of the ignorant was remarkable. In England, the touch of the royal monarch was considered to cure King's evil and scrofula. It is not strange, therefore, that some lingering faith in the absurd customs should crop out in New England. In the early days general complaint appears against the "shoemakers, Weavers, and Almanack makers.who have laid aside the proper Business of their Lives to turn Quacks." There were excellent opportunities for successful imposition on the ignorant and unthinking, and the quacks were not slow in availing themselves of them. In the year 1649 a law was passed which was creditable to the wisdom of that time, in regulating, within certain limits, the practice of medicine

and surgery "by chirurgeons, Midwives, Physicians or others." It was a salutary enactment, as far as it went, but it afforded only a slight protection against the deficiencies of the profession. The tendency of the law was to confine the profession to skilled persons.

The early practitioners had a fondness for bleeding, and even until within a few years leeches were generally used, and always kept on hand by apothecaries. The ministers used to bleed and pray in all severe cases. Then there were the barber chirurgions or surgeons, who wielded with equal facility the razor and the lancet, as well as the jaw-breaking key on the aching teeth of their unfortunate customers.

The familiar sign of the barber shop, the barber pole, is a survival of those old days when the town barber was also a surgeon. In the days when our bodily ailments were supposed to be due to too much blood or to bad blood, it was the barber-surgeon who performed the necessary operation. It is said that the pole represented the staff which was held by those who were being bled. The red and white stripes represented the bandages. The white one stood for the bandage which was put on before the blood was taken out and the red one the bandage which was used for binding up the wound after the operation. The gilded ball at the top of the pole was the barber sign and was supposed to suggest the brass basin then used in the shops.

Many of the early ministers also played the part of apothecaries, buying drugs at wholesale and compounding and selling medicines to their parishioners. Small wonder that Cotton Mather, who was not the only kind-hearted minister in New England who set up to heal the body as well as the soul of the entire town, called the union of physic and piety an "Angelical Conjunction."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has said: "I cannot doubt that our early physicians brought with them many Old-World medical superstitions, and I have no question that they were more or less involved in the prevailing errors of the community in which they lived. But, on the whole, their record is a clean one, so far as we can get at it; and where it is questionable, we must remember, that there must have been many little-educated persons among them; and that all must have felt, to some extent, the influence of those sincere and devoted but unsafe men, the physic-practising clergymen, who often used spiritual means as a substitute for temporal ones, who looked upon a hysterical patient as possessed of the devil, and treated a fractured skull by prayers and plasters."

DR. GEORGE EMERY.

Mr. George Emery, minus the title "Dr.," which was not in use among practitioners much before 1670, was without doubt the earliest and most prominent settled Salem physician of the seventeenth century, his practice covering a period of fifty years. He was granted land in Salem upon his settlement in 1636, at the age of about twenty-seven years, but the house in which he lived as early as 1657 was situated at the corner of the present Washington and Norman streets, and, indeed, a portion of the old building now standing there is believed by Mr. Sidney Perley to be a part of Dr. Emery's original house. When the services of the midwives and the dispensers of concoctions of herbs fail to produce a cure, it was doubtless Dr. Emery who was called to the Farms to exercise the "skill of his art." He received a grant of land very early near the Orchard farm.

His name appears frequently as a witness to or an executor of wills and an appraiser of estates. In the Quarterly Court records of Essex county, there is occasional reference to actions brought by him against various neighbors for neglect to pay for services, showing that the Puritans were no more desirous of paying their doctor's bills than some of their descendants. In 1643, Charles Gott and John Horne, deacons of the church at Salem, acknowledged a judgment of 10li. to him, probably for services among the poor. Samuel Sallows was Emery's servant in 1651, when he became of age and was freed. He brought action, in 1652, against Joseph Medcalfe "for two Jornies to his house and setting his sonns legg." He was called often to testify. He swore that Daniel Rumball's negro servant, whose master was charged with killing him, was injured by "a nail in the door or in the shutters, only a bruise, and it being so long before it was dressed and the point of a nail went through his skull." The negro died, Rumball was acquitted, perhaps from the doctor's verdict concerning the "trifling bruise" occasioned by a nail driven through his skull. When the will of Samuel Smith of Wenham was proved in 1642, Mr. George Emery deposed that "he had a fitt of a feaver ye day before and the vapours in his stomacke caused paine in his head, and did cause sleep, troubled sleep & ye Last day till toward 2 of the Clock was very sensible." In 1661, when Roger Hascall appeared before the court for striking Osmand Trask two blows on the head and shoulders with a pitchfork, the Doctor "let said Trask's

blood, being distempered in his body." He was chosen by Major Hathorne, the magistrate, in 1662 to report upon the injuries in an assault case upon Goody Mary Smith of Marblehead, but he could find no "tumor or contusion."

In his later life he was accustomed to partake a little too freely of the cup that cheers and consequently was haled into court on 22:2:1667 and fined ten shillings for drunkenness. George Corwin, aged thirty-one years, testified on November 23, 1668, that he and Major Hathorne "standing by my door see Mr. George Emery come in the street staggering like a drinking man," and John Croade also testified that he "saw him at Mr. Rucke's house near about sunset & by his speech and gait was disguised with drink." For this second offence he was fined twenty shillings. His misdemeanors became so flagrant that in 1672 the selectmen of Salem ordered him, together with eleven others, not to frequent the ordinaries. He left no family. His wife Mary died in the ninth month, 1673, and on January 25, 1678, he conveyed his house and land to Elizabeth Tawley, his kinswoman, "adopted daughter and niece," in consideration of being provided for during the remainder of his life, said property to be entailed to her descendants. Dr. Emery died Feb. 20, 1687-8, aged seventy-eight years. His wife seems to have preserved her standing in the community, which the wife of a physician usually maintained, for we find that in 1672 the selectmen in "seating the meeting house" gave to Hillyard Veren, the long-time clerk of the court, liberty to build a pew for his wife in the southwest corner of the meeting house, and Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Norrice, the latter the wife of the town clerk and schoolmaster, "hath liberty to Sett in the Said pew if they are willing."

John Fisk was in Salem during Dr. Emery's early residence here, and Bartholomew Gedney in 1662, John Barton in 1676 and Anthony Randall in 1688 are mentioned in the early Salem records. In 1664 Dr. Daniel Weld appears, and in 1672 he bought a house and land on North street, where the Wesley church is now located. He died in 1713.

DR. WILLIAM WOODCOCK.

Dr. William Woodcock was in Salem as early as 1662 and may have been called to attend the Farmer's families. Perhaps he was the son of William Woodcock, merchant, of London, who had engaged in an adventure in partnership with

Capt. William Tyng of New England to the Barbadoes, but died October 8, 1638, before a settlement was made, leaving six children.* Mr. Woodcock also had business dealings with Mr. William Browne of Salem. Dr. Woodcock was licensed in Salem in 1662 to sell strong water at retail, and he set up as an apothecary, probably in a shop, a part of which is still standing on Essex street, on the western corner of the entrance to the Torrey bleachery. He served as a physician on several juries of inquest in 1661, one an accidental shooting of a negro of Mr. Henry Bartholomew and another a child of Samuel Beadle who was drowned in a well. Dr. Woodcock died in Salem, 16: 4: 1669, leaving a widow Hannah, two of their children having died young and the other died somewhere near the time of the father. In the settlement of his estate it appears that his debts were many and his creditors, Dr. Stone, Jonathan Corwin and William Browne, the merchant, Thomas Dixey, the ferryman, Philip Cromwell, Mr. Walton, whom he owed for a horse, Eleazer Hathorne, Walter Price and John Gedney, waived many of their claims for the benefit of the widow. The disbursements of the widow for the burial of her husband and child were: for phisick for both, 1li.; spice, fruited, suger and oatemeale, 10s. 6d.; 6 gallons of wine at his buriall at 4s. 6d., 1li. 7s.; three gallons ditto at child's buriall, 13s. 6d.; digging graves, 6s.; posts for the graves, 14s; total, 4li. 19s. Dr. Woodcock's inventory, appraised by Thomas Putnam, William Flint and Isack Williams, amounted to 107li. 8s. 5d. It shows an average estate, including a still valued at 3li., apotticharie's druggs, Gallipotts in the shop, with the chest of drawers, box of drawers, mortar, books, 2 glass bottles, a great mortar worth 20s., and a horse supposed to be in the woods, but lame & Dr. Weld appraised his drugs at 3li. His inventory also included a "knocker and old hour glass," together being valued at 6d., which is the first mention of a knocker in any Essex County inventory up to 1669. The house and ground, "provided the ground belongs to the house," were appraised at 70li. It is probable that the land did not belong to Dr. Woodcock, but that he leased it from Edmund Batter, who at that time owned the entire track on the present Essex street, from Washington to North streets. When Dr. Woodcock died, said Batter's house on the Washington street corner, was the only dwelling on the lot, as shown by conveyances, but the shop must have been

* See Essex County Quarterly Court Records, vol. 1, pp. 42 and 382.

built on rented land as a conveyance* made by Hannah, administratrix of William Woodcock's estate, to Daniel Andrew of Salem, bricklayer, Feb. 18, 1672, clearly proves. She conveyed the house, goods, drugs, physic, vessels, pots and a horse, without land, the property being bounded on three sides by land of Edmund Batter and on the remaining side by the street.† Daniel Andrew later removed to Danvers, in the section known as Putnamville near the Wenham line, where several succeeding generations of Andrew lived.

DR. JOHN SWINERTON.

Another Salem physician who was perhaps more intimately connected with Danvers than the others mentioned was Dr. John Swinerton. He was son of the emigrant Job Swinerton, and a brother of Job, who lived on the present Garden street, near the little cemetery, through whom the Danvers family of that name is descended. He was practicing early in Salem. Through his marriage on March 8, 1679-80, with Hannah (Bartholomew) Brown, born in February, 1642-3, the daughter of Henry Bartholomew and at this time the widow of James Brown, he had still further Danvers connections, for Bartholomew was early in possession of considerable land on the easterly side of Nichols street. By her first husband she had six children, the eldest fifteen at the time of her marriage with Dr. Swinerton, and by the latter she had three, Mercy, John and Antipas. Her first husband, James Brown, was the son of Elder John Brown, and was a merchant. He was murdered in Maryland, Nov. 12, 1675, leaving his widow a house situated at the present western corner of Union and Essex streets. Dr. Swinerton died Jan. 6, 1691, aged fifty-seven years. His will dated Nov. 22, 1688 was proved April 29, 1691. He made provision for his wife and children, Mercy and John, and stipulated that if John wished to follow his father's calling all his books and manuscripts should be kept for him and that "he be brought up to learning if it be thought suitable for him, but at least that he be perfect in ye Latin Tongue." He also generously provided for his wife's children. His son John evidently did not incline to the study of medicine, as he is mentioned some years later as a cooper, but the profession was duly represented by his wife's son, Bartholomew Brown, to whom probably descended the books and man-

*Essex Deeds, Vol. 4, p. 60.

†See Essex Antiquarian, Vol. 2, p. 168-171.

uscripts mentioned in his will. His widow, Hannah, died Dec. 23, 1713.

There seems to be a question as to the house in which Dr. Swinerton dispensed drugs and practiced "physic." Dr. Bentley, in his diary, asserts that he lived in his wife's house on Essex street to which reference has already been made. He says that Dr. Swinerton's house was where Dr. Holyoke boarded when he first came to Salem in 1749; that when the house was torn down in 1808, a John Brinsley's Latin grammar (1611) with John Swinerton's name, 1652, was found in the ceiling; and that Abraham Watson, whose wife was a descendant of the Brownes, was the last owner; and that he (Watson) had the arms of the Swinerton family in his own house. This house, which was valued at £200 in 1676, was conveyed on April 29, 1706, by the widow Hannah Swinerton to Capt. William Pickering in consideration of his providing for her during the remainder of her life. The house next adjoining at the present corner of Walnut and Essex streets descended from Elder John Browne to Dr. Swinerton's stepson, Bartholomew Browne, and is where the latter practiced his profession.

Charles W. Upham, the witchcraft historian, places Dr. Swinerton's residence in a house which stood at the corner of Washington and Church streets, as a tenant of Bridget Oliver. This house was sold by Benjamin Ropes, who purchased it in 1694 of Job Hilliard, to Nathaniel Ropes, in 1716, when it was described as "now in the possession of Mr. John Swinerton." As the Doctor died in 1691, it would seem to be his son John who occupied this place as late as 1716.

The Swinerton family were united in opposition to witchcraft and were firm supporters of Rebecca Nurse.

Dr. Holmes says: "The miserable delusion of witchcraft illustrates, in a still more impressive way, the false ideas which governed the supposed relation of men with the spiritual world. I have no doubt many physicians shared in these superstitions. Mr. Upham says they—that is, some of them—were in the habit of attributing their want of success to the fact that an 'evil hand' was on their patient. The temptation was strong, no doubt, when magistrates and ministers and all that followed in their lead were contented with such an explanation. But how was it in Salem, according to Mr. Upham's own statement? Dr. John Swinnerton, was, as he says, for many years the principal physician of Salem. And he says, also "The Swinnerton family were all along opposed to

Mr. Parris, and kept remarkably clear from the witchcraft delusion.' Dr. Swinnerton died the very year before the great witchcraft explosion took place. But who can doubt that it was from him that the family had learned to despise and to resist the base superstition; or that Bridget Bishop, whose house he rented, as Mr. Upham tells me, the first person hanged in the time of the delusion, would have found an efficient protector in her tenant, had he been living, to head the opposition of his family to the misguided clergymen and magistrates?"

Hawthorne has immortalized Dr. Swinerton in his "American Notes," "The House of the Seven Gables," and "The Dolliver Romance." Dr. Swinerton and his wife were buried in the Charter Street Cemetery, where the following inscriptions are plainly legible today:

HERE LYETH BURIED	HERE LYES Ye BODY
YE BODY OF JOHN	OF HANNAH SWINNER-
SWINNERTON PHISIAN	TON
DECEASD Ye 6 OF	WIDDO OF DOCTOR
JANUR J690 IN Ye 58	JOHN SWINNERTON
YEARE OF HIS AGE	AGED 71 YEARS
	DIED DECEMBER
	23d 1713

DR. ZERUBBABEL ENDECOTT.

Zerubbabel Endecott, son of Gov. John and Elizabeth (Gibson) Endecott, was educated for the practice of medicine, and may have attended to the needs of the settlers in Danvers in the early days. He was born in 1635 and married twice, his second wife being the daughter of Gov. John Winthrop and the widow of Rev. Antipas Newman. His house in Salem was on the easterly side of what is now Washington street, near the corner of Church street, but during the latter part of his life he lived on the "Orchard farm," his father's grant at Danversport. His brother John Endecott was also a surgeon. In 1659, with his brother John, and Daniel Samons, he was fined for misdemeanors common to that day, and in 1665 was Ensign of a military company in Salem. In 1676, he served on a jury of inquest upon the death of Jacob Goodale, servant of Giles Corey, and performed a post-mortem examination, reporting that he found "clodders of Blood" about the man's heart. Upon Mr. Endecott's death in 1684

he bequeathed to his son John, who was also a physician and who died in England, "al my Instruments and books both of phisiche and chirurgery." Inventory of his estate shows, "a case of lances, 2 Rasors, a box of Instruments, 10 bookes in folio, 16 in quarto, a saw, with 6 instruments for chirurgion and a chest of bookes & writings."

One of the earliest volumes of medical recipes was published by Mr. Endecott in 1677. It contains recipes which he used at the time for the treatment of the many diseases that flesh is heir to, and in his introduction he explains to the "Courteous Reader" that we are not to wonder at the appearance of "this untimely fruit." It was "a Miscellany only intended for private use," which statement after perusal, the present day reader will have no hesitancy in accepting. Mr. Endecott made some of the instruments which he used in surgery, reference to which is made in this volume. The house which is now standing on Endicott street, Danvers, has been said to be in part the same house in which this early physician dwelt. He was probably buried in the Endecott burying ground at Danversport with his first wife, Mary Smith, and several children who died young.

DR. WILLIAM GRIGGS.

There seems to have been always a haze surrounding the identity of this ancient representative of the Aesculapian art which has not been dispelled by the light of recent historians. But there is no doubt that he was the first practicing physician in Salem Village of whom we have any authentic record. There may have been another before him. Had it not been for the witchcraft delusion we should not have known of his existence in this community. Dr. Griggs came originally from Boston. His wife was Rachel, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hubbard, who was very early in Boston, and died there 6: 11: 1643. Rachel's brother Benjamin Hubbard was in Charlestown as early as 1633, and was a follower of Roger Williams. He was an inventor of mathematical instruments and died at Long Island in 1712. Dr. Griggs' children by his wife Rachel born in Boston were William, born April 2, 1640; Sarah, born Oct. 6, 1642, mar. Josiah Haskell, Nov. 22, 1682; Rachel, born Oct. 13, 1644; Isaac, born Oct. 5, 1646; Elizabeth, born Oct. 3, 1648; Jacob, born Nov., 1658; two others were born in Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, Hannah, on Mar. 12, 1659 and Rebecca on April 3, 1662. How long

he was living at the Village previous to the witchcraft trouble is not known, but on Feb. 16, 1691-2, he bought of Jacob Barney, a house and nineteen acres of land, for £71, the land being bounded as follows: Beginning southwest at the corner of the fence at Sergt. Leach's barn, and running in a straight line west to a bushy oak to the country road, then from the road east twenty-eight poles, then south to a stone wall adjoining Mr. Howard's land and Sergt. Leach's land, except two acres on the highway. The house stood not far from the junction of the present Liberty and Conant streets, and was built probably by Jacob Barney before 1661.*

Thus it will be seen that Dr. Griggs had purchased his house only a few months previous to the breaking out of the terrible epidemic which wrecked so many homes in this parish. For how much of this Dr. Griggs was responsible, it is not unjust to state that a large share of the subsequent heartaches might with propriety be laid at his door. If, as Deacon Fowler once said, when the "afflicted children" were examined by the Village physician, "Griggs first suggested witchcraft to Mr. Parris, and Parris sent to Boston for Perkins' 'Discourse of the Dammed Art of Witchcraft,' and found the symptoms," it would seem that the ignorance of Dr. Griggs figured fully as much as did the superstition of Mr. Parris. The only charitable thought arising from the matter is the query whether any other Salem physician of that time might not have made the same diagnosis. Elizabeth Hubbard, the young niece of Mrs. Griggs and a servant in the family, was one of the principal witnesses in the trials, she making at least twenty depositions against the accused, including Rebecca Nurse, John Proctor, George Burroughs and Giles Cory. The Doctor's wife barely escaped accusation when Benjamin Gould testified in the examination of Goody Proctor that he had seen "Goody Griggs in his chamber last Thursday night." Samuel Parris says that Elizabeth Hubbard was in a trance during the whole examination, and it was well for her aunt that Elizabeth did not hear the mention of her name.

After the smoke had cleared away, Rev. John Hale of Beverly in his "Modest Enquiry," printed in 1702, a copy of which rare book this Society is the possessor, attempted to explain the cause of the epidemic. He calls Perkins, the author of the book on demnology, to account, as follows: "If after Cursing there follows Death, or at least some mischief:

*See Salem Commoners' Records, p. 55.

This saith Perkins, this is a presumption. For Witches are wont to practice their mischievous facts by cursing and banning. This also is a sufficient matter of Examination. If any person, man or woman, be notoriously defamed for such a party. This Perkins makes a presumption. But in truth there is no weight in this Some persons will put an evil construction upon an innocent action, and so raise an evil fame against a person; and then others believing it, are apt to look upon other actions with a squint eye, and through the multiplying glass of their own jealousies, make a Molehill seem a Mountain, to render an hated or despised neighbour evil spoken of."

Yet he believed with Perkins, that "Another sort are such as they call white Witches; that by spells, charms, &c will cure Diseases, and that more easily than men can, and fetch fish bones out of men's hands, &c. Note here that the Devil hath more skill in the knowledge of all healing medicines than any man; and more ability and dexterity to convey them insensibly into any sore than any mortal creature. That some have such an ambition to excel in Physick & curing variety of wounds and diseases, that they will rather go to the Devil, then fail of their desired skill and honour thereby. Many creditable Histories I have heard of this kind; but I spare to enlarge in these things which have been so fully handled by *Perkins*."

Regarding previous neighborhood quarrels, Mr. Hale says: "I have heard it said, That the Precidents in England were not so exactly followed, because in those there had been previous quarrels and threatenings of the Afflicted by those that were Condemned for Witchcraft; but here, say they, not so. To which I answer. In many of these cases there had been antecedent personal quarrels, and so occasions of revenge; for some of those Condemned, had been suspected by their Neighbours several years, because after quarrelling with their Neighbours, evils had befallen those Neighbours." A man who was afflicted with hallucinations, he says, sent "for a Physician three miles off. The Physician sent word that the vapours ascending from his sore Legg had caused a water in his Eyes, and disturbance in his Braines, by means whereof he was troubled with such Visions; and sending an eye water to wash his eyes with, and a cordial to take inwardly; upon the use of these, this disturbance vanished in half a quarter of an hour. If a disease may do this, what may Satan working upon bodily distempers and vapours impose upon the Imagination?"

In the case of a Lynn woman accused of witchcraft in 1669, according to the Quarterly Court Records of Essex County, the attitude of the attending physician is shown by the following deposition: "Mr. Phillip Rede, Physistion Aged 45 yeares or thereabouts testyfeth that he Being sent for 3 seuerall times too se the aboused Sara townsan and her sister Carter: being both very il but especssially the sd Sara townsan being in a more sadder Condiccion he had noe oppertunyty too Examine her Condiccion but did playnly perceine there was noe Naturall caus for such vnnaturall Fits but being sent for the 4th time and finding her in a meat Capassity to Giue information of her agreuanc and Caus of her former fits she tould me the abouesd Burt had aflickted her and tould her if ever she did Relate it to any one she would afflict her wors one hower after she had a sadder fit then any Euer she had afore: then i askt her whoe afflict her Now and what the matter was she Replide with a great scrich she had tould me alreddy and that she did Now suffer with it much more not Related at present."

Mr. Upham says: "So far as the medical profession at the time is concerned it must be admitted that they bear a full share of responsibility for the proceedings. They gave countenance and currency to the idea of witchcraft in the public mind, and were very generally in the habit, when a patient did not do well under their prescriptions, of getting rid of all difficulty by saying that an 'evil hand' was upon him. Their opinion to this effect is cited throughout, and appears in a large number of the documents. There were coroners' juries in cases where it was suspected that a person died of witchcraft. It is much to be regretted that none of their verdicts have been preserved. Drawn up by an attending 'chirurgion,' they would illustrate the state of professional science at that day, by informing us of the marks, indications, and conditions of the bodily organization by which the traces of the Devil's hand were believed to be discoverable."

Dr. Griggs' only tax in Salem Village parish was sixteen shillings in 1690. It is quite probable that he found the atmosphere about the Village somewhat warm after the trouble had blown over, or perhaps his conscience may have been awakened to a sense of the part he had taken in the affair, and remorse may have attacked this weak old man, but at all events, on Feb. 10, 1693, less than a year after the executions, he disposed of all his worldly estate. On that day he conveyed his house and land to his son Jacob Griggs of Beverly, and

on the same date made his will, "being aged an infirm," mentioning his wife Rachel, and children Sarah Haskell, William and Jacob Griggs. The witnesses were Sarah Hoare and Samuel Haywood. The will was proved July 18, 1698, and the estate appraised by Nathaniel Putnam, John Leach and Israel Porter, showed his library to consist of "9 Physick Books," valued at 30 shillings and "Bibles & other books," valued at 15 shillings. His widow probably continued to live here, her death occurring on Feb. 1, 1717-18 at the age of about ninety years.

Dr. Griggs' son Jacob was a cooper, who by wife Eleanor had the following children: Elinor, born Sept. 23, 1686, died young; Jacob, born Oct. 11, 1688; Rebeckah, born June 3, 1691, died Aug., 1692; Rebeckah, born Dec. 3, 1692, mar. Mar. 7, 1710-11, Daniel Rea, Jr.; Abigail, born July 8, 1695, mar. Aug. 18, 1718, John Blower of Boston; Isaac, born June 27, 1699; Eunice, born Feb. 2, 1703-4; Elinor, born Oct. 18, 1706, mar. Apr. 12, 1733, Samuel Hilton of Manchester. He probably occupied his father's house after his purchase, as he died possessed of it in 1734. The division of his estate on Oct. 29, 1734 shows that he left a widow Eleanor, and children, Isaac of New Haven, Jacob, a tailor in Boston, Rebecca Rea of Salem, Abigail Blower of Boston and Eleanor Hilton of Marblehead. The estate was sold at this time to Jonathan Hayward, potter, and thereby passed out of the Griggs family.

From the death of Dr. Griggs until about 1730, there was apparently no settled physician in what is now Danvers. Dr. Daniel Felch doubtless practiced among the families of Salem Village from 1718-1729. He was the son of Henry and Hannah Felch of Reading and located in the Will's hill section of the Village, in that part later set off as Middleton. He bought of Joseph White, in 1720, a new house and 28 acres of land, which was the original farm of William Way. The first town meetings in Middleton were held at his house, the cellar of which could be seen as late as 1888 nearly opposite the house of the late Addison Tyler. He married first, at Reading, May 2, 1702, Deborah Deane of Charlestown; married, second, Sarah —; married, third, by Rev. Peter Clark, Hepzibah Curtis. Children: Daniel, b. at Reading, 1703, d. 1713; Daniel, b. at Reading, 1718, bp. at Salem Village, Apr. 20, 1718; Deborah and Sarah, twins, born at Reading, 1720,

Deborah, being bp. at Salem Village, Apr. 24, 1720; Samuel, bp. at Salem Village, Apr. 23, 1727; and Sarah, bp. at Salem Village, Apr. 21, 1728. He was taxed for the ministry rate at Salem Village from 1721-1726. Dr. Felch sold his house at Middleton in 1729 and removed to Salisbury. In his later life he removed to Seabrook, where he became the progenitor of all the New Hampshire family of that name. He died at Seabrook, Oct. 5, 1752, aged 84 years.

The Salem records also mention Samuel Gedney, 1698, Edward Weld, 1699, Johannes Kronenscheldt, 1697, Joseph Wheeler, 1704, James Sherman, 1708, James Holgate, Francis Ghatman, 1709, Hendrick Schwietzer, 1716, and others who may have been called to administer "physic" to the people of this section. The diary of Daniel Rea particularly mentions Dr. Barton and Dr. "Paker" as having attended that family in the early seventeen hundreds.

(To be continued.)

REMINISCENSES OF DANVERS.

BY A. LEWIS PUTNAM OF PROVINCETOWN.

REMARKS AT A MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY, APR. 19, 1915.

In the political campaign of Harrison and Tyler in the year 1840, which was denominated "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," Capt. Perley Tapley, the great mover of buildings, fitted up a log cabin drawn through the streets of Danvers by a team of twenty oxen and occupied by men and boys, and raccoons. The men had also a barrel of hard cider that they indulged in frequently. It was a great occurrence and was one of the first sights that met our eyes upon our arrival at our new home on Elm street. We kids certainly never forgot that novel sight. One of the three oldest men whom I remember at that time was Judge Samuel Putnam, a courtly, gracious gentleman of the old school who was very quiet and gentlemanly but always ready to talk with us boys upon occasion. Mr. John Page was another, and I well remember upon the occasion of the exhibition given by the high school, Henry Pratt declaimed "The Baron Rudiger." It was during the Mexican War and shortly after the battle of Monterey. The piece was a war-like one, and was given by Pratt in a very lively form. Mr. John Page sat in the first row of seats, close to the stage. When Pratt concluded, Mr. Page was so elated that he shouted out, "Well done, sir, you are the boy for Monterey!" Mr. Berry, father of Eben G. Berry, was a very aged man who was not often around among the people.

Mr. Page carried on an extensive business in brick making, his kiln being in the low land where the Eastern Railroad now runs. His two sons, Charles and John, likewise his daughters, are well remembered by the writer. Our farm at that time commenced at Elm street, the land of Gustavus Putnam on the east and the Samuel Putnam farm on the west line, and extended to what is now Hobart street, making a tract of twelve acres. There were then no streets between Elm and Hobart. Cherry street was not opened, neither was the railroad, and we had a clean lot without any breaks.

The land now covered by Putnam street and reaching to Cherry street was our onion bed, and the last season I worked upon the land, we raised 2,500 bushels on the lot now covered by Putnam street. We were much amused a few years since, when the editor of the Boston Globe commented upon the average production of several sorts of vegetables in common use and said the average amount of onions per acre was about 250 bushels. I sat down at once and wrote to my friend, the Superintendent of Circulation of the Globe, and asked him if he called that *intensive farming*, and I wondered what the man knew about his subject which he was sending all over the country, telling him that sixty years ago in Danvers, I had helped to raise 600 bushels upon an acre. He was "away off;" and I had just returned from one of the county fairs in New Hampshire where that very year they had raised 800 bushels per acre, and later still heard from a farmer who had that year raised 1,000 bushels upon an acre in Amherst, Mass.

The first twenty years of my life, we as a family worshipped at Dr. Braman's church. He was the ablest preacher in that part of Massachusetts. A great number of people weekly attended that church from the Plains, most of whom rode, as the distance was more than a mile. Among these I would mention Dr. D. A. Grosvenor, Dea. Samuel Preston, Charles Gould, Eben G. Berry, Adrian Putnam and others. As there was some friendly competition among them as to the speed of their horses, they often had trials of speed. This became so marked by bystanders and the loafers that they denominated it the "North Danvers Sunday race course." When the Maple Street Church was built, in 1845, of course the people at the Plains went there instead of Dr. Braman's. Mr. William Dodge, a partner with Deacon Frederick Howe in the blacksmithing business, was a funny fellow and was always putting something to the boys as we went to see him pound the hot iron. One day several of us were there, and he said to me, "Well, did you go to church yesterday?" I replied that I did. "Well" said he, "Why do you go away up to Braman's when we have a church close by?" I said "We go to hear good preaching." "Well" said he "we have righteousness poured out up to the tall steeple every Sunday, the same as they do up to Braman's only, of course, not quite so hot." The Maple Street Church was a loss to the society when it was set on fire by a young fellow whom I well knew and with whom I spoke the same evening that he did the deed. He was passing the church with some of his chums, when he said

"That tall steeple would make a beautiful fire, would it not?" "Of course," replied they. That night it went up in flames, and mourning was the order of the day. The young fellow was arrested and in court condemned to a long term in prison. Whether he lived to come out I know not. Some lady of the church—her name has escaped me— wrote a beautiful poem upon the occasion, the last stanza of which was as follows:

"And waiting still His high command,
Be it our chief concern,
To find that house not made with hands,
That round His throne eternal stands,
That fire shall never burn."

One occurrence of the same night of the fire was the birth of a lady friend of mine, but as ladies are not pleased at having their ages commented upon, I will call no names.

In connection with our onion raising we also kept quite a herd of cattle and sold the milk. We pastured them up beyond the old Holten house, and in driving them up and down, I made the acquaintance of Mr. Sylvanus Dodge, who carried on a butchering business and was assisted by his son, Greenville Dodge, who was one of my chums and with whom I used frequently to ride on the meat wagon. We were good chums and he grew to become one of the most noted men of the nation. I have been in communication with him for a long period of years and had my last letter from him only a few weeks since, when he said he had a serious sickness before Christmas, but was then better, though he felt rather old. I think he is eighty-four at present. [General Dodge died Jan. 3, 1916.] He is the only living Corps or Department commander upon either side, North or South. This, I have from his own writing, within a few weeks. A few years since, I saw a magnificent equestrian statue of him, in one of the large rooms of the Hotel Vanderbilt in New York City. Some time later I was there again and it was gone. I at once wrote him asking him where it was then and he wrote that it had been removed to Des Moines the capital of his state and placed in the State House. He wrote me that he remembered the log cabin on wheels in 1840, and said his brother Nathan was thrown upon the house by his father but as his father was a rank Democrat, and the campaign was a Republican one, Nathan kicked and shouted so hard when he wanted him to ride, that he concluded that Nathan was also a good Demo-

crat. He wrote me, also, that he attended Miss Sarah A. Osgood's school, which was news to me as I thought she taught only at the Port, or as we then called it, New Mills.

In the first volume issued by the Historical Society, I was very much interested in a diary written in 1824 by Mr. Moses Porter of Putnamville. He was well known to me as his wife was a Miss Giddings from Middleton and an own cousin of my mother and the two families had frequent meetings together.

In 1840, the only houses upon Elm street were Mr. John Page's, and a house owned, I think, by John Page but occupied by Mrs. Alfred Putnam and her son Alfred, and daughter, Martha. Alfred later married Miss Madeline Black who is still living. These two children were our first playmates, when at five years I was introduced to them. I am pleased to know that Martha, later Mrs. Goodell of Salem, is still living. The next house was an old one of a hundred years of age or more. The next was the one occupied many years by Benjamin Henderson, who was for a long term of years, almost until he died, station master at the Plains after the opening of the Essex Branch Railroad. Next came the house of Jacob Dempsey, and last an old gambrel roof house, occupied, as I remember, by Mr. Eri Hayward, who for many years was choir leader of different churches, and last of the Episcopal. Opposite, was the house of Dr. George Osgood, who was as long as he lived, our family physician. He was a jolly good fellow, always carried a cane and like General Grant never appeared upon the street without a cigar in his mouth. A story of his amused me very much when I was at home on a vacation from the Cape. Said he to me, "Did you ever hear anything of James Otis?" "O, yes," I replied, "he was born in Barnstable and was a very prominent man in his day." "Well," said he "I'll tell you a story of him—a true story, too. When he was about seventeen or eighteen years of age, he made his first visit to Boston. As he was walking the principal street, some of the fellows in offices got a sight of him and judging he was a little green began to annoy him by throwing things at him from an upper window. He stood it for a short time, then stopped and said to them: 'Say, young fellows, if you will dare come down here I'll crush you into impalpable powder, and scatter you to the four winds of heaven so it will puzzle Omnipotence to put you together again.' He was not molested after this."

The next house was James Felton's whose children I re-

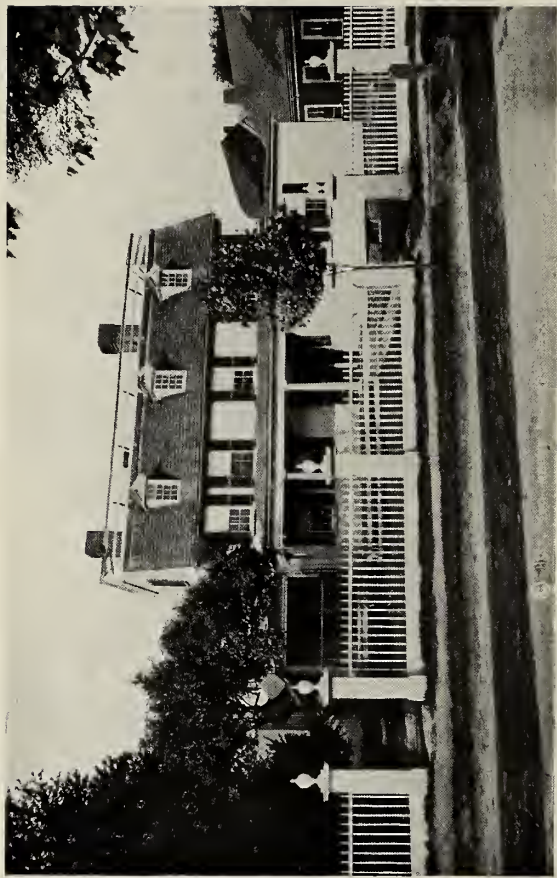
member well, but I am not sure whether any of them are at present alive. There were no more buildings upon that side of the street until at the end was the store, an old building, which as I remember was occupied by Mr. Jonas Warren, who soon left it and removed to New Mills, as it was then called, and occupied the brick store on the dock which is still standing and where he was joined by his sons, Harrison and Aaron, who were there many years.

There were no houses near the Plains upon Holten street until you come to the old Judge Samuel Putnam home. The street at that time was lined upon the eastern side with a hedge of buckthorn, eight or ten feet in height all the way to the corner, and was the tallest and thickest hedge my eyes ever rested upon. The family of Mr. Daniel Richards who built his house and store upon this street, are very happy reminiscences for me, as I remember those dear old playmates of ours, Albert Dexter, George Dodge, Austin Sperry and sister Mary, of whom the latter was a close companion of my only sister, now a resident of Idaho. I can hardly imagine that all of that interesting family have passed away, and as a consequence the old town has lost very much that was conducive to my happiness in those childhood days. So many of those dear ones of the early days have joined the great majority, and the wonderful changes in all parts of the old town, which of course are for improvement and the beautifying of old Danvers, that it makes an old resident homesick to look around and contrast those times with the present. The old town has certainly advanced in beauty and comeliness, but yet is in such an improved condition that it seems like some other home and not my own. When we returned from the Bridgewater Normal School, in 1856 I think it was, a most interesting event occurred that was a great pleasure to us. It was the inauguration of the Salem Normal School, and this was more to me than to many of the pupils because Dr. Richard Edwards, a personal friend of mine, was installed as principal. The exercises were carried on in Salem's finest hall, and were directed by Hon. W. D. Northend one of the principal lawyers and educational men of his day, Gen. Henry K. Oliver took an active part. Dr. Edwards remained but a few years as principal. He was called to the first Normal University of Illinois, situated in a lovely town called Normal, and set off from the beautiful city of Bloomington. Years later when we visited Dr. Edwards in his new position, what was our surprise to ascertain that in the forma-

tion of their first Normal School, Illinois had so far acknowledged the old fact that is still true, that Massachusetts was first of the States of the Union in her work and energy in establishing her ideas of education of the people, and that so far, in that school, all the professors with one exception were graduates of the Bridgewater school, and all friends of mine. The one who was not from Bridgewater was Prof. Burrington, who was for many years after principal of Dean Academy at Franklin and still later Superintendent of Schools in your neighboring town of Peabody, and who died during his service there. His brother was for some years principal of the Danvers High School.

Somewhere between 1835 and 1840 was begun the scheme to further the temperance cause in New England, which was named "The Washingtonian Movement." As a direct following from this movement there was also started another for the children called the "Cold Water Army." The writer joined this Society and we had our meetings at Dr. Braman's church and our leader was Mr. Rufus Tapley. We had our meetings every week or two and had declaiming, singing, etc., all in the line of temperance work. Every member was obliged to sign the pledge, *always* to abstain from the use of alcoholic liquors. This was to me sacred, and has always been faithfully kept, up to my present age. Never in my life have I taken liquor of any description. As circumstances changed in following years and acquaintances increased, invitations came to induce a breaking of the pledge, but on festive and social occasions my glass was always turned upside down. Sneers, rebuffs, laughter and almost insult were thrown at me, and even more than once have I been offered money, just to taste, but up to my eighty-first year, never has it passed my lips. So many whom I have known have gone to early graves by following an opposite course. Incidentally it may not be inappropriate to mention that the writer's interest in schools and educational affairs has always been kept up, as he has served the town of Provincetown as school committee for a period of forty-four years and upon one occasion was unanimously elected Superintendent of Schools by a committee of eleven members. This appointment was not accepted as business relations would not admit it.

When Professor Marshall, the first principal of the Holten High School, was at Tufts College, he wrote and delivered a most wonderful popular lecture upon "Sand." Thinking that there was on one of the sand bars in Provincetown har-



HOME OF THE SOCIETY—THE PAGE HOUSE

bor, a very noticeable and brilliant variety of sand, I ventured to send him a sample for his examination. He was very much pleased at the reception of the sand and sent me a list of the wonderful variety of gems represented. There were over thirty kinds of jewels in miniature, some of which, if larger, would have been very valuable.

In our young days, it was a very interesting diversion to visit Wenham Lake during the winter season, for fishing through the ice. Four of us high school boys started long ere sunrise one cold winter morning, drawing a sled containing our line, bait, all fishing appliances, our dinners, etc., reaching the lake early in the day. A fire was built on the shore, and then the holes cut in the ice and lines baited and set for the fish. When we became hungry we warmed up our frozen dinner and enjoyed it. After we had taken a good catch of pickerel, we put on our skates and skated for miles around, then gathered our accoutrements, loaded our sled and travelled back home. When we were where we could consult a thermometer, we saw we had enjoyed a day with the thermometer standing at 19 degrees below zero. In those days we boys used to spend many hours in the store of Mr. Proctor Perley, listening to the interesting and animated conversations and debates upon the existing political conditions. Among them were the "Fugitive Slave Law," "The Missouri Compromise," "Latitude 36-30, 54-40 or fight," relating to the question between England and the United States, as to the proper dividing line between Canada and Oregon, upon our northwestern boundary. Some of the principal debaters on these occasions were Dea. Frederic Howe of the Maple Street church, Winthrop Andrews and his brother Judge Andrews, John Learoyd, Proctor Perley and many others. Some very exciting debates were then in order and we enjoyed them exceedingly, and also learned much concerning important public questions.

We will close this article by reciting a story of an occurrence of one hundred years ago, which although not concerning Danvers especially, did most severely concern your nearest neighbor, Salem. It was at a time when that city doubtless led the continent in the bulk of her commerce with the world. Three of her best ships, named, "Brutus," "Ulysses" and "Valusia" sailed one fine January day for the port of Boston, there to load for the East Indies. During the day, the weather changed very materially and soon there was a terrible gale and snow storm. The ships being in ballast only were

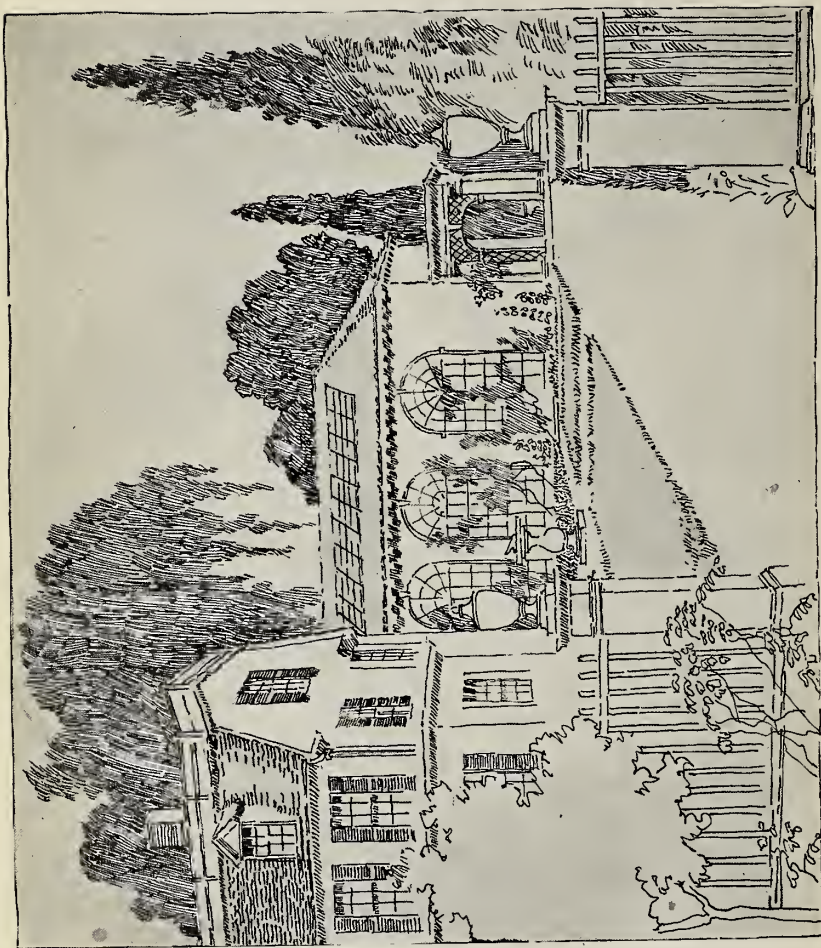
very difficult to handle and in consequence as the storm increased became unmanageable and were all three cast upon the outside of Provincetown. The storm became more violent and as a result the entire crew and all the officers were lost except a cabin boy of one of the ships. This little fellow was rescued by Capt. Samuel Cook, who was Mrs. Putnam's grandfather, and carried by him two and a half miles to town. The name of the cabin boy was Samuel Cook, the same as his rescuer, and years later he made a visit to Provincetown, being then a ship captain, purposely to see his rescuer. He married the daughter of Henry K. Oliver of Salem.

OUR FINANCIAL NEEDS.

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—

The past year has seen the Page house removed to its new location on Page street, the work of restoration completed, and the bills for the most part paid. We now have what we are led to believe from the opinions expressed by people from far and near who have visited our headquarters, one of the most interesting and attractive old houses in New England. During the past year there have been more than 600 visitors not members at the house, representing many states and foreign countries. We have a membership of 525. The Page house is now self-supporting, and through the Boston Transcript's "Strangers' Directory", Sargent's "Handbook for Automobilists," and in other ways it is well advertised, and a larger tourist business is expected the coming season.

So much of our plan has been carried out successfully. It now remains for us to complete the scheme by the erection of a fireproof addition to provide a lecture hall and a depository for our collection of museum objects relating to Danvers, many of which are priceless. It must be apparent to all who have attended the lectures during the past season that the need of a hall for our meetings is most urgent, as the room now in use in the Page house places both the speaker and audience at a disadvantage. We also need a fireproof building to protect our present collections, and to insure safety to the many pieces of china, furniture, books,



SKETCH OF A PROPOSED FIREPROOF ADDITION
REAR OF THE PAGE HOUSE

manuscripts, pictures and other articles which are promised when a suitable building is provided. All our belongings are daily subjected to risk in our wooden structure. Then, too, we are looking forward to the time when our museum collections may be removed to another building, leaving the Page house free to be fitted up as an old-time home with furniture of the proper period in the various rooms.

The accompanying cut gives some idea of what we hope to have in the near future. It shows a building of fireproof construction, brick or cement, with overhead lighting from the roof, with an entrance from Page street and also a passage way connecting with the Page house, with a seating capacity of 300 or more, and a mezzanine floor extending around the room to provide for cases. This sketch has been prepared by Lester S. Couch, and is presented only as a suggestion, no definite plans having as yet been accepted. To erect a building along these lines will require about \$6,000. We have already received in subscriptions toward the restoration of the Page house and the building of a fireproof addition, about \$3,675. This amount has been contributed in answer to an appeal sent out by circular. Little, if any, personal solicitation has been made. To those who have so generously assisted us,—and this during a period of financial depression caused by the war, and locally by the Salem fire, with their attendant calls for financial aid—the credit is due for all that has been accomplished. The expense for the purchase of the Page house and the cost of removal and restoration, has been approximately \$3,660, including the amount paid for the present lot over and above that received from sale of old lot.

We know that there are many intending to make a contribution who have not yet found the opportunity to do so, and we would urge such persons to send us a pledge as soon as may be, in order that we may know what funds are available for the new building. We have faith to believe that there may be some good friend of the Society who will be glad to donate the whole amount for a memorial hall in honor of some worthy son or daughter of old Danvers. Other towns have been thus favored and we trust that such good fortune is not too much to hope for Danvers. In the meantime let every member be assured that no contribution is too small to be acceptable, and all assist to a greater or less degree in the erection of a building of which we shall all be proud.

CHARLES H. PRESTON, *President*.

BY-LAWS OF THE DANVERS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. All persons interested in the objects of this Society are eligible for membership.

ARTICLE 2. The officers shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Curator, Librarian, Historian, and an Executive Committee, five in number, of which the President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, shall be ex-officio members. All officers shall be chosen at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 3. The Executive Committee shall have general charge of the Society, and select suitable subjects for discussion at each meeting, fix the date of meetings and arrange for the preparation of papers or addresses.

ARTICLE 4. The Treasurer shall give a bond with sureties in such a sum as will be approved by a majority of the Executive Committee for the faithful performance of his duties, the Society agreeing to pay the cost of the bond if it is signed by a company doing business under the laws of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE 5. The financial year for the payment of dues shall begin on May 1st and end on April 30th of each year.

ARTICLE 6. Any person may be elected a member at a regular meeting by a majority vote of the members present and voting.

ARTICLE 7. An annual fee of one dollar shall be paid in advance by every member.

ARTICLE 8. Regular meetings shall be held every month, excepting June, July and August, and the annual meeting for the hearing of all reports and election of officers for the ensuing year shall be held on the second Monday of May.

ARTICLE 9. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a three-fourths vote of the members present, notice thereof having been given to the members either in writing or by publication in a newspaper having a circulation in Danvers.

ENDECOTT LAND, SALEM VILLAGE, IN 1700.

BY SIDNEY PERLEY.

THE tract of country which this article comprehends is nearly all within the present town of Danvers, and extends from the main river on the east nearly to the Boston & Maine Railroad on the west, a distance of about two and a half miles, and from Mount Pleasant, or Hog hill, on the south to Crane brook on the north, a distance of about one and a quarter miles, and contains an area of three square miles. It is denominated "Endecott Land" because it comprises the lands in that region owned by Gov. John Endecott. There were four tracts of land here originally,—the Orchard farm, being the great tract of land between the rivers, the Chickering farm, the Governor's plain and the "Small lots." The Orchard farm, of about three hundred acres, called by the Indians Wahquainesehcok, and by the English Birchwood, was granted by the general court to Governor Endecott July 3, 1632; the Chickering farm, of about three hundred acres, was granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop Jan. 11, 1635-6; the Governor's, or Endecott's, plain, of about two hundred acres, was granted by the town of Salem to him Jan. 27, 1636-7;* and the "Small lots" comprised a number of ten acres lots granted to several persons and laid out to Governor Endecott as he had bought their rights. The boundary line between the "Small lots" and the Governor's plain ran in the direction of the line now dividing Danvers and Peabody and a little north of it. The original boundaries of these several grants were changed somewhat by the Endecotts.

To determine the boundaries of the Bishop grant or Nurse farm next the land of Nathaniel Putnam, a committee was appointed by the general court Oct. 12, 1678,

*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 35 (printed).

and a survey was made by Jonathan Danforth of Billerica Dec. 9, 1678, In 1681 a dispute again arose and the Salem quarterly court settled it by following the old line instead of the brook, the line running straight from the hemlock tree to the bridge. The plan of the surveyor is reproduced herewith of the same size as the original.*

Waters river, on the south, was called by the Indians Soewamapenessett river; and was known to the English as Cow-house river, in 1632; westerly of the highway it was called a brook running down to Rum bridge, in 1684; a creek or salt water, in 1720; the brook, in 1753; the river, in 1790; the creek, in 1807; and Waters river, in 1851.

Crane river, on the north, was called by the Indians Conamabsqnooncant river; and was known to the English as Duck river, in 1632; and Crane river as early as 1650.

There were early two bridges over Crane river and one over Waters river. April 26, 1658, at a general town meeting in Salem, there were appointed "Surueio^{rs} for the bridges about the Gou'nors farm."† The bridge over Waters river was called Rum bridge as early as 1669; and the bridge over Crane river at Pine street was constructed of wood and called Hadlock's bridge as early as 1678; and the bridge over Crane river at Ash street was there as early as 1692.

The old "back way" through North fields, which skirted the low marsh lands, crossed Waters river some thirty rods down the stream from the present Sylvan street, at a fording place, and thence proceeded to the bridge or ford at what is now Ash street. This was probably the oldest way of the region.

Prospect street was a part of the ancient Ipswich road, which is said to have been laid out in 1643. It was called ye country highway called Boston road, in 1686; ye country road leading towards Boston, in 1691; ye country road leading from Ipswich to Boston, in 1701; Ipswich road, in 1733; and Prospect street in 1885.

*See files of the Salem Quarterly Court, volume XXXV, leaves 111-115.

†Salem Town Records, volume I, page 215 (printed).

That part of Sylvan street which lies southerly from Ash street was a part of the old Ipswich road; and was called ye country highway, in 1684; ye country road, in 1691; ye common road which goes to Ipswich, in 1692; Ipswich highway, in 1698; ye great road, in 1720; Boston or Ipswich road leading to Phillips', in 1735; Ipswich road, in 1748; the old Ipswich road, in 1836; the road that leads to Danvers plains, in 1839; and the road leading from the Collins house to Danvers plains, in 1839. That part of Sylvan street which lies northerly of Ash street was laid out by the county commissioners May 25, 1839. The whole length was called Sylvan street as early as 1854.

That part of Andover street extending from Prospect street towards Salem was laid out early; and was called the Salem road, in 1691; ye country road, in 1701; the county highway leading from Salem to Ipswich, in 1705; ye road that leads to Salem, in 1722; and Andover street as early as 1882.

The old clay-pit lane, running from the old back road to Andover street, was called a highway in 1702; a lane running from ye clay pits as the fence now stands to ye county highway, in 1705; ye highway that leads to Cow-house river, in 1722; and Clay-pit lane as early as 1722.

Cross street was laid out before 1733, when it was called ye lane leading to Ipswich road; and it was called Cross street as early as 1882.

Andover street, from Prospect street westerly, shown on the plan by parallel lines of dashes, was laid out as a turnpike road to Andover in 1804; and was called a highway in 1805; the road formerly the turnpike, in 1843; Essex turnpike, in 1847; and Andover street as early as 1863.

Running westerly from Andover street, as shown on the plan, was early a lane leading by the house of Henry Houlton to the great pasture on the northwestern slope of Hog hill.

Endecott street was laid out as a street and so called as early as 1856.

Pine street is an ancient road and was called the An-

dover highway or road, in 1699; Andover road, in 1700; the old road, in 1839; and Pine street as early as 1844. It is said that originally the street was straight, and ran from the present angle in it crossing Houlton street where the Methodist church stands in Tapleville.

Collins street was laid out as early as 1837, when it was called the road leading by the house of Jesse Tapley; Collins' road so called, in 1849; and Collins street as early as 1856.

Ash street was a part of the ancient Ipswich road and was called ye county road in 1678, and Ash street as early as 1854.

Adams street was so called as early as 1861.

Hyde street was laid out about 1870.

Estate of John Endecott Houses. This neck of land was the same which was granted by the general court, July 3, 1632, to Gov. John Endecott in the following words: "There is a necke of land lyeing aboute 3 myles from Salem, cont aboute 300 ac of land, graunted to Capt Jo: Endicott, to enioy to him & his heires for euer, called in the Indean tonge Wahquainesehcok, in English Birchwood, bounded on the south side with a ryver called in the Indean tounge Soewamapenessett, comonly called the Cowe House Ryver; bounded on the north side with a ryver called in the Indean tongue Conamabsqnooncant, comonly called the Ducke Ryver; bounded on the east wth a ryver leadeing vpp to the 2 form ryvers, w^{ch} is called in the Indean tongue Orkhussunt, otherwise known by the name of Wooleston Ryv^r; bounded on the west with the maine land."*

Upon this land, Governor Endecott immediately planted an orchard, and it was afterwards known as the Orchard farm. Governor Endecott removed to Boston in 1655, and died there March 15, 1664-5. In his will, he devised the farm, after the decease of his wife, to his sons John and Zerubbabel. It was appraised at this date, with the housing, orchards and fences thereon, at five hundred and fifty pounds. John died, without issue, in

*Records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, volume I, page 97 (printed).



JOHN ENDECOTT HOUSE

February, 1667. Apparently Zerubbabel Endecott built, just before his death, the house now belonging to William C. Endicott, Esq., and died in January, 1683-4. In his will, Zerubbabel Endecott devised the farm to his two sons John and Samuel Endecott and the heirs of their bodies. In the appraisal of Zerubbabel Endecott's estate, taken March 4, 1696-7, it was valued at fifteen hundred pounds, and described as follows: "The ffarme called oarchard ffarme being by estimation aboute three hundred acres of upland swamps and marishes together with all the buildings fences and privillages there unto belonging: in the Tenure and occupation off walter phillips."

Capt. John Putnam, sr., deposed, Aug. 8, 1705, "that being a Retainer to Gov^r Endicotts family about fifty years ago & being Intimately acquaint^d with the Gov^r himself & with his son m^r Zerobabell Endicott Late of Salem Dec^d who succeeded in his fathers Right & Lived & Dyed on the farme Called orchard farme in Salem the said Governor Endicott did often times tell this Deponant That he did account the neck of Land granted him by the Countrey to be his orchard farme & the Land granted him by y^e Town of Salem he Called his Two hundred acres & another percell of Land The Small Lotts & the Land Bought of m^r Chickering he called Chickerings farmes & m^r Zerobabell Endicott his Son in his Lifetime often Told this Depo-
nant that he accounted only y^e Said Neck of Land to be y^e orchard farme & the other percells of Land before mentioned he called them as his father had Done," etc.*

The Orchard farm was divided by John Endecott and Samuel Endecott March 26, 1691, Dr. John Endecott taking this portion of it, with the buildings thereon.

The ancient house was standing, apparently, as late as 1712. In 1684, in the inventory of the estate of Zerubbabel Endecott, it was called "the old house." At that time the new house was so called, and it had in it a hall, parlor, kitchen and chamber. It was originally little more than one-half the size of the present house, the western rooms, upstairs and down, having been added,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 19, leaf 40.

in 1762; and the leanto was extended some four feet more in the rear at the same time.*

Doctor Endecott died in London, England, where he lived, about 1694; and his widow Anna Endecott and children, Robert Edwards and Anne, came to America. They divided the estate July 4, 1720, Samuel Endecott, husband of Anne, being assigned that part with the house thereon, apparently, though no mention is made of buildings in the record.† Mrs. Anne Endecott died in May, 1723; and her three children, John, Sarah and Samuel, divided the estate Dec. 11, 1756.‡ They all lived in Danvers, Sarah being unmarried and her brothers yeomen. To John was assigned the dwelling house and land under and around it. John Endecott lived here and died May 11, 1783; having in his will devised the estate to his son John, subject to the improvement of the widow of the deceased during her widowhood of the easterly end of the house, namely, cellar, lower room, chamber and garret. Dec. 8, 1790, John Endecott, the son, mortgaged the estate to the inhabitants of the South parish, in Danvers.§ To foreclose this mortgage, possession was secured by judgment in the court of common pleas Sept. 25, 1792. Mr. Endecott released his interest in the premises to his sons Samuel Endecott and John Endecott, jr., both of Salem, mariners, Sept. 10, 1793.|| The inhabitants of the South parish released their interest in the estate to Samuel and John Sept. 23, 1793.¶ Samuel Endecott became a merchant, and died May 1, 1828. His children, Elizabeth Endicott, William P. Endicott, Esq., Martha, wife of Francis Peabody, Esq., and Clarissa, wife of George Peabody, and widow Elizabeth Peabody, all of Salem, and Timothy Endicott of Sterling, joined with his brother John Endicott of Dan-

*William C. Endicott, Esq., writes concerning this house: "I have heard from three generations that this present house was built about 1712, and that what timbers could be used from the Governor's house were used in its construction."

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 38, leaf 79.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 106, leaf 71.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 151, leaf 290.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 157, leaf 28.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 156, leaf 251.

vers, mariner, and conveyed the estate to Charles Saunders of Cambridge, esquire, Dec. 31, 1829.* For four thousand dollars, Mr. Saunders conveyed it to William Johnson of Salem, mariner, Nov. 11, 1830.† Mr. Johnson, for four thousand dollars, conveyed the farm and buildings to Abijah Porter of Danvers, yeoman, July 21, 1836.‡ Mr. Porter, for four thousand dollars, conveyed the same estate to his son Isaac Porter of Danvers, yeoman, Feb. 20, 1841.§ Isaac Porter, for a similar consideration, conveyed the estate to Benjamin Porter of Danvers, Nov. 18, 1845.|| Benjamin Porter conveyed the estate to John Mason of Salem March 15, 1851;¶ and Mr. Mason conveyed it to John Sparhawk, jr., of Marblehead March 23, 1854.** Mr. Sparhawk conveyed it to John S. Ives of Salem Aug. 12, 1862;†† and Mr. Ives conveyed it to James B. Curwen of Salem Aug. 28, 1862.‡‡ Mr. Curwen conveyed it to James Bridges Endicott and William Endicott Oct. 31, 1862.§§ James B. Endicott lived in Victoria, on the Island of Hong Kong, merchant, at the time of his decease, Nov. 5, 1870; and George Farley Heard, the executor of his will, conveyed his half of the estate to William Endicott, formerly of Danvers, but then of London, England, the owner of the other half, Feb. 2, 1874.||| William Endicott made his will, while "temporally residing at 28 Saville Row in the County of London," England, May 4, 1892; and died in Salem, Mass., July 3, 1892, having devised this estate, with the house thereon, to his cousin, William Crowninshield Endicott, jr., "in the hope that the devisee and his descendants will keep the property in the family." The devisee now owns it.

Dr. William Bentley records in his Diary, under date

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 255, leaf 126.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 257, leaf 303.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 293, leaf 39.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 322, leaf 275.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 361, leaf 104.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 448, leaf 37.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 492, leaf 64.

††Essex Registry of Deeds, book 641, leaf 118.

‡‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 642, leaf 57.

§§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 644, leaf 85.

|||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 907, leaf 273.

of Sept. 21, 1796, a tramp through the Orchard farm ; and he speaks of the site and environment as follows : " We found that this house, gone before the memory of any persons living, was upon the descent of the hill facing southward. The place of the cellar, which is to be seen, is distinguished by an apple tree growing on it. Behind was a building for the family servants and domestic laborers, the place of which is now to be seen. There is a fine prospect in front, and a gentle descent to a little creek, in which the governor kept his shallop. Tradition says there was a walk to this place, with damson trees and grape vines so thick that a person might walk unobserved. These have all been gone for many years. This place was called the Governor's orchard, as he planted early trees around his house. There is only one tree left, which bears the Sugar pear, and, by tradition, was planted in 1630. It is in front of the site of the house, it rises in three trunks from the ground, and is considerably high. . . . There is a beautiful spring near Crane river, just before we came to the gate on the road."* Under date of July 26, 1802, Doctor Bentley wrote concerning the site of the governor's house : " The old cellar is filled up and the stones sold."†

Estate of Samuel Endecott Lot. This was a part of the Orchard farm of Gov. John Endecott, which had been granted to him by the general court July 3, 1632. Governor Endecott died March 15, 1665 ; having, in his will, devised this farm to his sons John and Zerubbabel Endecott. John died, without issue, in February, 1667. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having devised it, in his will, to his two sons John and Samuel Endecott and the heirs of their bodies. These brothers made a division of the farm March 26, 1691, and this portion was assigned to Samuel Endecott. Mr. Endecott went away in August, 1692, and never returned. He was regarded as dead and the lot as the property of his wife and children in 1700. His wife married Thordike Proctor of Salem, husbandman, Dec. 15, 1697, and

*Diary of Rev. William Bentley, volume II, page 197.

†Diary of Rev. William Bentley, volume II, page 441.

his children, the eldest being only fourteen, were Samuel, Ruth and Hannah.*

Thorndike Proctor House. This was one of the ten-acre lots that were granted to Richard Norman and others very early, and they sold the same to Gov. John Endecott. It was regranted to Governor Endecott by the town of Salem Feb. 5, 1643-4.†

Governor Endecott had a servant named Benjamin Scarlet, and to him he gave this lot for his life. Governor Endecott removed to Boston in 1655, and died there March 15, 1665. In his will, he gave certain real estate, which included the reversion of this lot, to his sons John and Zerubbabel and the survivor of them. John died, without issue, in February, 1667, and Zerubbabel died in January, 1683-4. In his will, Zerubbabel Endecott devised this lot to Benjamin Scarlet for his life and the reversion remained in the estate until the latter's decease. In 1685, it was called "Benjamin Scarlet's plantation."

Benjamin Scarlet lived in the dwelling house which stood on this lot, and he conveyed his life interest in the property to Samuel Endecott, second son of Zerubbabel Endecott, deceased, and his wife Hannah, Jan. 9, 1691-2.‡ In this deed, the grantor says of himself, that he had "liued as a Seruant with mr John Endecott Esquire Sometimes Gouvernour in New England and Served him near upon thirty yeares for and in Confideracon whereof the Said Gouvernour Endecott gaue unto me . . . a Certaine Tract of land in" 1650, containing ten acres, "which land hath Euer Since been possed by me y^e Said Benjamin Skarlett and it lyeth at head of Cow house Riuier bounded On y^e north with y^e land of mr Endecott Called Oarchard farme on y^e South with y^e high way lead-

*William C. Endicott, Esq., writes that the house of Zerubbabel Endecott stood on this lot, and in it lived Zerubbabel Endecott, his son Samuel Endecott and his grandson Samuel Endecott. After the house had been vacant and uninhabitable for many years, it was pulled down, and the Sprague house built upon its site. People came from far and near and carried away the quaint tiles which surrounded the fireplace.

†Salem Town Records, volume I, page 124 (printed).

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 123.

ing to y^e Salt Water One y^e west with y^e Roadway leading to Salem and On y^e East with y^e Salt Water," having been given to me for my life, and in case of my leaving no posterity to whom I might bestow it, do therefore convey it, with the improvements I have made thereon, by building or otherwise.* Benjamin Scarlet probably died before July 25, 1698, when Zerubbabel Endecott of Topsfield, administrator with the will annexed de bonis non of his father, said deceased Zerubbabel Endecott, for thirty-five pounds, conveyed it to Stephen Sewall of Salem, merchant.† For eighty pounds, Major Sewall conveyed it to Thorndike Proctor of Salem, husbandman, Sept. 22, 1699;‡ and Mr. Proctor owned it in 1700. How long the house stood is unknown.

Sarah Prince House. This was a part of the "small lots" of land which Gov. John Endecott bought of various persons whose names are now unknown. He died in Boston March 15, 1665, having in his will devised this lot to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. For four pounds, they conveyed it to Sarah (Rea) Phillips, widow of Jacob Phillips, of Salem April 6, 1691.§ She married James Prince the next year, and owned the lot in 1700. There was a small dwelling house upon it in 1705, which was probably built in 1691. She conveyed the house and land, for twenty pounds, to Tabitha Phillips of Salem April 2, 1705.|| Miss Phillips died in the spring of 1718; having in her will devised the house and land to her brothers Walter Phillips and James Phillips. The house was gone before 1758.

Joseph Buxton Lot. This was a part of the "Small lots" of land which Gov. John Endecott had bought of various persons. He died in Boston March 15, 1665, having in his will devised this lot to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 10, leaf 123.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 52.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 230.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 15, leaf 242.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 34, leaf 168.

1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. John Endecott went to London, England, where he lived; and Samuel had either purchased the interest of John in the property or utterly ignored such interest in Samuel Endecott's deed of this lot to Joseph Buxton of Salem, husbandman, Jan. 11, 1691-2.* Samuel Endecott was of Salem, yeoman, and the consideration of this conveyance was twenty-four pounds. Mr. Buxton owned the lot in 1700.

James Houlton Lot. This was a part of the "small lots" of land which Gov. John Endecott bought of various persons. He died in Boston March 15, 1665, having in his will devised the lot to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. Samuel Endecott apparently purchased his brother John's interest in the lot, which he conveyed, for twenty pounds, to James Houlton of Salem April 21, 1686.† Mr. Houlton owned it in 1700.

John Felton and James Houlton Lot. This lot belonged to Gov. John Endecott, who died in Boston March 15, 1665, possessed of it. In his will, he devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. They lived in Salem, and for twelve pounds, sixteen shillings and six pence, conveyed it to John Felton and James Houlton of Salem Jan. —, 1691-2.‡ These grantees owned the land in 1700.

John Felton Lot. This land belonged to Gov. John Endecott very early. He died in Boston March 15, 1665, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. Samuel Endecott apparently purchased his brother John's interest in the lot, which he conveyed to John Felton of Salem May 6, 1686.‡ Mr. Felton owned the lot in 1700.

Walter Phillips House. This was a part of the "Governor's plain," which was early granted to Gov. John

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 36.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 30.

Endecott. He died in Boston March 15, 1665, possessed of it, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. John Endecott went to London, England, where he lived and died; and Samuel Endecott, his brother, conveyed the lot to Walter Phillips of Lynn March 14, 1684-5.* In this deed, Samuel Endecott covenants to hold the grantee harmless from any claim or interest of his brother John Endecott. Mr. Phillips built a house upon the lot, in which he conducted a tavern. The rooms consisted of a parlor and kitchen and parlor chamber and kitchen chamber. Mr. Phillips died possessed of it in November, 1704, having in his will devised it to his son James. "The Dwelling house & Land with y^e Barne and appertenances" were then appraised at one hundred pounds. James Phillips lived here and continued the business of an innholder, and died possessed of the premises in 1743. In his will, he devised one-half of the house and barn and land to his wife Sarah, and the other half to his daughter Hannah, who married Dr. Amos Putnam of Salem. Mrs. Phillips released her one-half interest in the homestead to her daughter Hannah and her husband Doctor Putnam Sept. 7, 1753.† Mrs. Putnam died Oct. 2, 1758, leaving her husband and three children, James Phillips Putnam, Hannah, wife of Nathan Putnam, and Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Oliver of Marblehead. Doctor Putnam remarried, and probably lived in this house while it continued to exist. It was apparently removed in 1805, when the estate was owned by the heirs of Mrs. Putnam,—Amos Putnam, Esq., Dr. James Phillips Putnam and widow Elizabeth Oliver, all of Danvers.

John Felton Lot. This land early belonged to Gov. John Endecott, who died in Boston March 15, 1665, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. Samuel Endecott apparently purchased his brother John's

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 72.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 99, leaf 240.

interest in the lot, which he conveyed to John Felton of Salem Jan. 22, 1684.* Mr. Felton owned it in 1700.

Samuel Wakefield Lot. This land early belonged to Gov. John Endecott, who died in Boston March 15, 1665, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. Samuel Endecott apparently purchased his brother John's interest in the land, which he conveyed to Samuel Wakefield of Salem, tailor, Jan. 9, 1691-2.† Mr. Wakefield owned it in 1700.

Samuel Endecott Lot. This lot of land was partly of the plain and partly of the "small lots" of Gov. John Endecott who died in Boston March 15, 1664-5, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. John Endecott became a physician and settled and died in London, England. Samuel Endecott owned this lot in 1700.

Rebecca Sheldon House. This lot of land belonged to Gov. John Endecott who died in Boston March 15, 1664-5, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. John Endecott became a physician, and settled and died in London, England. Samuel Endecott conveyed the lot to William Sheldon of Salem July 2, 1689. Mr. Sheldon built a house upon the land, in which he lived. He died in 1694, having in his will devised the house and land to his wife Rebecca. She died between 1716 and 1720, having devised the house and land to her daughter Hephzibah, who had married Skelton Felton May 29, 1712. Robert Endecott of Salem, only son of Dr. John Endecott, and Samuel Endecott, only son of Samuel Endecott, confirmed the title to Skelton Felton, who was then of Salem, husbandman, July 26, 1716.‡ Mr. Felton lived here, and conveyed the house, barn and land to Samuel

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 9, leaf 31.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 142.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 30, leaf 111.

Felton and Malachi Felton of Salem, yeoman, March 19, 1743-4,* and removed to Rutland. Samuel and Malachi Felton divided the lot March 18, 1746, the land under and around the buildings being assigned to Samuel, but the buildings were assigned to both,† and liberty was given for their removal within three years and one month. They were probably removed before that time had expired.

Samuel Nurse and John Tarball Lot. This land belonged to Gov. John Endecott who died in Boston March 15, 1664-5, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4, having in his will devised it to his sons John and Samuel. Samuel Endecott apparently became owner of the whole title, and, for seven pounds and ten shillings, conveyed the lot to Ephraim Sheldon of Salem, husbandman, Sept. 14, 1692.‡ Mr. Sheldon, for nine pounds, conveyed the lot to Samuel Nurse of Salem Village, yeoman, June 24, 1696.§ Mr. Nurse conveyed one-half of the lot, for four pounds and ten shillings, to his brother-in-law John Tarball of Salem July 1, 1696.|| Samuel Nurse and John Tarball owned the lot in 1700.

John Tarball and Samuel Nurse Lot. This land belonged to Gov. John Endecott very early. He died in Boston March 15, 1664-5, having in his will devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4; and his son Zerubbabel Endecott, as administrator of his estate with the will annexed, for forty pounds, conveyed that part of the lot lying southwesterly of the dashes to John Tarball and Samuel Nurse, both of Salem, husbandmen, Sept. 25, 1697;¶ and the remainder of the lot Dec. 26, 1698.** The grantees owned the lot in 1700.

Estate of Thomas Preston Lots. The two narrow strips of land of the estate of Thomas Preston and a small lot

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 88, leaf 247.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 89, leaf 221.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 203.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 171.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 187.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 84.

**Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 114.

easterly between the lots of Samuel Nurse were a part of the tract of land granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6; and Mr. Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648; and Governor Endecott gave it to his eldest son John Endecott, confirming the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having in his will devised this land to her. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen of Boston; and Mr. Allen conveyed this land to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.* Mr. Nurse conveyed this part of his lot to his son-in-law Thomas Preston of Salem Jan. 27, 1689-90.† Mr. Preston died in 1697, and it apparently belonged to his estate in 1700.

Samuel Nurse Lots. Samuel Nurse's two strips and square lot of land and a lot on each side of the small lot of the estate of Thomas Preston were a part of the tract of land granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6; and Mr. Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648; and Governor Endecott gave it to his eldest son John Endecott, confirming the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having in his will devised this land to her. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen of Boston; and Mr. Allen conveyed it to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.* Mr. Nurse conveyed it to his son Samuel Nurse of Salem Jan. 27, 1689-90;† and they belonged to Samuel Nurse in 1700.

John Tarbell Lots. John Tarbell's two long strips of land and a lot next the lot of the estate of Thomas Preston and another next the lot of Jonathan Putnam were portions of a tract of land granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6; and Mr.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 189.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 151.

Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648; and Governor Endecott gave it to his eldest son John Endecott, confirming the gift in his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having in his will devised this land to her. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen of Boston; and Mr. Allen conveyed it to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.* Mr. Nurse conveyed these parts of his lot to his son-in-law John Tarbell (Tarvell) of Salem Jan. 27, 1689-90;† and they belonged to him in 1700.

John Tarbell House. This lot of land was a part of the tract of land granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6; and Mr. Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648; and Governor Endecott gave it to his eldest son John Endecott, confirming the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having in his will devised this land to her. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen of Boston; and Mr. Allen conveyed it to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.* Mr. Nurse conveyed this part of his lot to his son-in-law John Tarbell (Tarvell) of Salem Jan. 27, 1689-90.† Mr. Tarbell immediately built a house upon the lot and lived here. The house faced what is now Hyde street, and its rear roof also covered a broad leanto. It was the ordinary large house of the period.

Mr. Tarbell died in the spring of 1715, having in his will devised his real estate to his sons Cornelius and Jonathan. Jonathan Tarbell died in 1718, and his portion, by an agreement made in his lifetime apparently, became the property of his brother Cornelius Tarbell, the owner of the other half interest. Eventually, it became the property of Caleb Nurse, jr., of Danvers, yeoman, who conveyed it, with the house and barn thereon, to

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 189.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 152.

Gilbert Tapley of Danvers, housewright, April 14, 1770.* Gilbert Tapley conveyed the house, barn and land to Asa Tapley of Danvers, yeoman, Aug. 25, 1783 ;† and Asa Tapley died possessed of the estate July 22, 1836, having in his will devised it to his six sons, Daniel, Asa, Gilbert, Nathan, Perley and Jesse. The title finally came into Gilbert A. Tapley of Danvers, who, for six hundred dollars, conveyed the land and buildings to Caroline C. Soper, wife of Jeremiah Soper of Salem, Dec. 14, 1864.‡ Mrs. Soper lived here, and conveyed the land and buildings to John M. Kelley of Danvers Nov. 7, 1868.§ Mr. Kelley removed the old house.

Estate of Thomas Preston House. This lot of land was a part of the three hundred acres granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6 ; and Mr. Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648 ; and Governor Endecott gave it to his eldest son, John Endecott, confirming the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having in his will devised this land to his wife. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen of Boston ; and Mr. Allen conveyed it to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.¶ Mr. Nurse's son-in-law Thomas Preston built a house upon this part of the farm, which Mr. Nurse conveyed to him Jan. 27, 1689-90.¶ Mr. Preston died in 1697, and his estate owned the lot in 1700. The house was probably then standing.

John Tarbell and Samuel Nurse Lot. This land belonged to Gov. John Endecott very early. He died in Boston March 15, 1665, having devised it to his son Zerubbabel. Zerubbabel Endecott died possessed of it in January, 1683-4 ; and his son Zerubbabel Endecott, as administrator of his estate with the will annexed conveyed this lot

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 129, leaf 285.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 137, leaf 176.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 678, leaf 254.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 807, leaf 128.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 189.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 8, leaf 151.

to John Tarbell and Samuel Nurse, both of Salem, husbandmen, Dec. 26, 1698.* The grantees owned it in 1700.

Jonathan Putnam Lot. This was a part of the great tract of land granted by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop Jan. 11, 1635-6,† and a part of the Orchard farm of Gov. John Endecott. Mr. Bishop conveyed his farm to Mr. Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641; and Mr. Chickering sold it to Governor Endecott Oct. 4, 1648. The latter conveyed it to his son John Endecott, and confirmed the gift by his will. Governor Endicott died March 15, 1664-5. His son John married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having devised this land to his wife. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen, pastor of the First Church in Boston; and Mr. Allen sold it to Jonathan Putnam of Salem, husbandman, about 1678, and gave him a conveyance of it May 6, 1697.‡ Mr. Putnam owned it in 1700.

John Presson Lot. This was a portion of the grant of land by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6;† and Mr. Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648; and Governor Endecott conveyed it to his eldest son, John Endecott, and confirmed the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1658, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having devised this land to his wife. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen of Boston; and Mr. Allen conveyed this land to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.§ Mr. Nurse died Nov. 22, 1695; and in the division of the real estate this lot became the property of his son John Nurse, sr., of Salem, yeoman. For ten pounds, he conveyed it to John Presson of Salem Village, planter, April 20, 1699.|| The lot belonged to Mr. Presson in 1700.

Samuel Nurse, Jr., Lot. This was a part of the grant

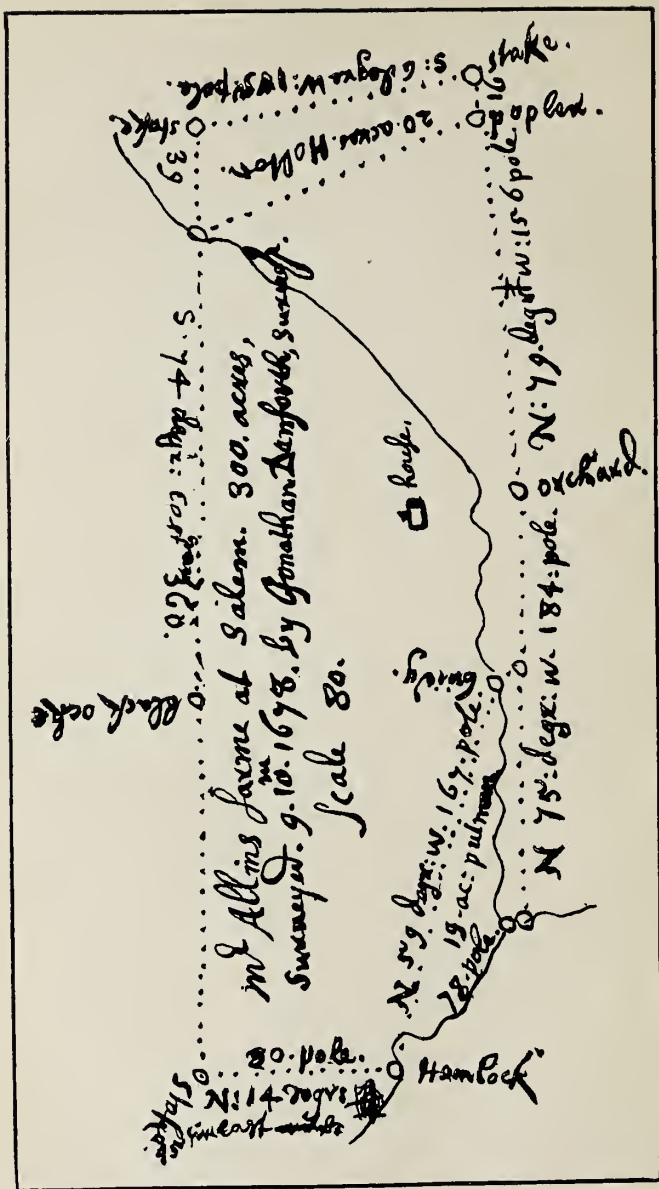
*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 114.

†Salem Town Records, volume I, page 15 (printed).

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 12, leaf 159.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 189.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 253.



THE DANFORTH SURVEY OF THE NURSE FARM IN 1678.

of land by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6;* and Mr. Bishop conveyed it to Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648; and Governor Endecott conveyed it to his eldest son, John Endecott, confirming the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having in his will devised this land to his wife. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen, pastor of the First Church in Boston; and Mr. Allen conveyed this land to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.† Mr. Nurse died Nov. 22, 1695; and in the division of the real estate this lot became the property of his son John Nurse, sr., of Salem, yeoman. For ten pounds, he conveyed it to Samuel Nurse, jr., of Salem, husbandman, April 19, 1699.‡ The lot belonged to Samuel Nurse, jr., in 1700.

Samuel Nurse House. This was a part of the grant of land by the town of Salem to Townsend Bishop of Salem Jan. 11, 1635-6, in the following words:—

11 of the 11th moneth 1635

Graunted by the freemen of Salem the day and yeare above written vnto mr Townsen Bishop of the same his heires and assignees for ever one fearme conteyning three hundredth acres, butting vpon mr Endicotts farme on the east, and fowre hundreth pooles in length, and six score poles in breadth, that is to say six score and fowre at the west end and one hundredth and sixteene at the East end, bounded by the water, betweene the fearme of the executors of mr Skelton, and him at the North East corner of his farme, And hath there allowed, from mr Endicotts farme, eight acres for an high way, is bounded again at the South west Corner by the brooke,—pvided alwayes that in Case of Sale, the towne of Salem to haue the first proffer of yt before any other.

John Endicott

Thomas Gardiner

Roger Conant

Jeffry Massy

Edm. Batter*

Mr. Bishop conveyed the farm to Mr. Henry Chickering of Dedham Oct. 6, 1641; and the farm was let to

*Salem Town Records, volume I, page 15 (printed).

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 189.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 253.

Richard Ingersoll. Mr. Chickering sold it to Gov. John Endecott Oct. 4, 1648. This latter deed conveyed the land and houses thereon. Governor Endecott conveyed the estate to his eldest son, John Endecott, and confirmed the gift by his will, which was dated May 2, 1659, and proved Oct. 17, 1665. In 1659, the same "houses" were thereon that were there eleven years before. John Endecott, the son, married Elizabeth Howchins and died in 1667, having devised this farm to his wife. She married, secondly, Rev. James Allen, pastor of the First Church in Boston. Feb. 29, 1671, a "dwelling house" was on the lot,* and Nov. 3, 1676, there was a "farm house" upon it.† Mr. Allen conveyed this lot to Francis Nurse of Salem April 29, 1678.‡ Dec. 30, 1684, Mr. Nurse conveyed to Mr. Allen, of whom he had bought this farm, forty-five acres on the south side of it, and, two acres at the northwest corner of the farm, though nothing more seems to have been done in reference to those parts of the farm.§ Mr. Nurse lived here, and, having passed through the terrible experiences of the Witchcraft delusion, died Nov. 22, 1695. The estate was divided, and this part, with the buildings, came into the ownership of Samuel Nurse, son of the deceased. Benjamin Nurse of Framingham released to his brother Samuel Nurse of Salem Village his part of their father's homestead June 3, 1695;|| and Michael Bowden of Marblehead, planter, who had early lived in Topsfield and married Sarah Nurse, daughter of the deceased, for four pounds, released his interest in the homestead of his father Francis Nurse, deceased, to his brother Samuel Nurse of Salem Village Dec. 30, 1695.¶ Francis Nurse of Reading, son of Francis Nurse, deceased, conveyed his lot of fifteen acres out of the homestead (which has not been located) to his brother-in-law John Tarbell of Salem

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 84; Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 8, page 80.

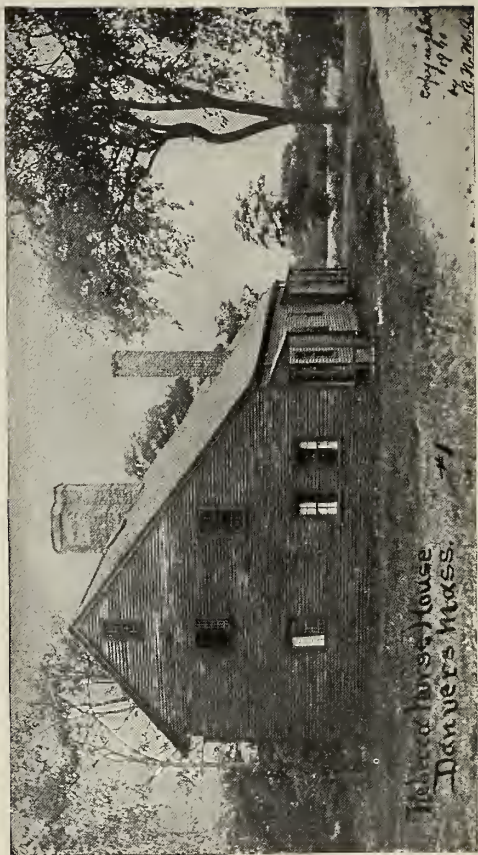
†Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 9, page 406.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 4, leaf 189.

§Suffolk Registry of Deeds, book 13, page 238.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 171.

¶Essex Registry of Deeds, book 11, leaf 176.



SAMUEL NURSE HOUSE.

Village Aug. 30, 1697.* Samuel Nurse †died Dec. 10, 1716; and the estate descended to his son Samuel Nurse, who lived upon it. The son Samuel died in the spring of 1740, having in his will devised this real estate to his sons Samuel and Francis. A division was made between them May 17, 1740, and Samuel released to his brother Francis, both of whom were of Salem, yeomen, the house and barn and the home lot of twenty acres.† Francis Nurse lived here, and died, possessed of the buildings and land, in the spring of 1780, having in his will devised his real estate to his son Benjamin Nurse. In the inventory of his estate the homestead is described as "about 71 acres of Land situate in Said Danvers with a House & Barn on the same," and was valued at thirty-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars. Benjamin Nurse removed to Merrimack, N. H., being an yeoman, and conveyed this farm, with the buildings thereon, to Phineas Putnam of Danvers, housewright, Feb. 3, 1784.‡ It then contained about fifty-eight acres of land. Mr. Putnam's son Matthew Putnam lived upon the farm; and Mr. Putnam conveyed to Matthew one-undivided-half of the house and other buildings and land Dec. 17, 1793.§ Mr. Putnam conveyed to Matthew the other half of the land and buildings Jan. 17, 1816.|| Matthew Putnam died Dec. 25, 1828, having devised all his real estate to his son Matthew. The son Matthew Putnam lived here, and died Oct. 23, 1872. The title to the estate descended to his only child Orin Putnam, who died June 10, 1885, intestate. His heirs, sons Charles O. Putnam and Horace G. Putnam and daughters Adelaide E. Hayes (wife of Henry Hayes) and Ella Florence Prentiss, widow of Caleb Herve Prentiss, all of Danvers, son Albert E. Putnam of Farmington, N. H., son George F. Putnam of Lynn, and Lydia Putnam, as guardian of Ernest E. Putnam and Lydia P. Putnam, minor children of the deceased's son conveyed the estate to Calvin Putnam of Danvers May 9,

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 13, leaf 2.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 79, leaf 121.

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 137, leaf 194.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 157, leaf 120.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 209, leaf 11.

1888.* Calvin Putnam died Nov. 14, 1904; and the executor of his will, Charles P. Searle of Boston, conveyed the estate to William B. Sullivan, Esq., of Danvers Dec. 20, 1905.† Mr. Sullivan conveyed the same buildings and land to John Shea of Danvers on the same day.‡ Mr. Shea conveyed the estate to Miss Sarah E. Hunt of Salem Feb. 14, 1907.§ The Rebecca Nurse Memorial Association having become incorporated, Miss Hunt conveyed the property to it April 30, 1908.||

This association was formed primarily to preserve the ancient Nurse homestead. The house has been put into its original condition so far as it was proper under the circumstances to do so. Originally, it consisted of the eastern end, including the front entry and chimney, but not the leanto. The leanto and the western end were added some years after it was built. The fireplace is very large, and has the very exceptional feature of a hearth nearly a foot below the level of the kitchen floor.

*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1714, page 452.

†Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1807, page 234. Four days previously, Edward Ernest Putnam and his sister Lydia A., who had married Josiah P. Hayward of Malden, having now become of age, had released to Mr. Sullivan their interest in the premises as heirs of Orin Putnam.—*Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1807, page 232.*

‡Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1808, page 24.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1860, page 284.

||Essex Registry of Deeds, book 1915, page 180.

SLAVES IN DANVERS FAMILIES.

FROM A PAPER BY MRS. JULIA A. PHILBRICK, READ AT A
MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY IN APRIL, 1892.

Having learned that the "Colored people of Danvers in the olden time, both slave and free," was the subject to be considered by our society, I have tried to recall those I have known by tradition and personally. By tradition I know that my great-grandfathers, Lt. Stephen and Lt. David Putnam, both owned slaves. Lt. Stephen bought his, and, I presume David did also, and they reckoned them as property when making their wills. Lt. Stephen lived in what is now Putnamville and his house stood where Mr. Henry White's [Alden P. White's] now stands. The name of his slave was Rose, "Old Rose," as we the grandchildren always heard her called. Some thirty-five years ago, one of the school girls of our family wrote a composition for the exhibition in District No. 4, my mother furnishing her the facts. This composition as corrected by the teacher of the school, Mr. Andrew Mack, has been preserved, and from it I quote the following: "Sometime in the month of May, 1737, a small vessel might have been seen moving slowly down a river which empties into the Gulf of Guinea. The officers on board were cold and unfeeling, agreeing well with the inhuman traffic in which they were employed. They purchased captured negroes at low rates and brought them to New England where they were sold at prices which gave large gains to the traders. Among those who landed at Boston in that summer of 1737 were two dark curly-headed children, one a boy of four years, the other a girl of twenty months, whose bright, sparkling eyes gave promise of future activity of mind and body. The boy was purchased by a man in Lynnfield, and the girl, by Lt. Stephen Putnam, for the sum of £20, and her weight was twenty pounds, avoirdupois. She was taken into the family and brought up, side by side, with his children, ten in number, some of whom were older and some younger than Rose. As soon as old enough she was given the task of taking care of the children and assisting her mistress in the work of the

family. I cannot say that she ever attended school, but she learned her letters, and was able to read a little in her Bible, and was constant in attendance at church, walking three miles. She could remember the minister's text, but perhaps she took as much pleasure in the social meeting of her friends during the intermission hours as in the sermon. She occupied a chair near the door, which gave her a good opportunity to see the people as they entered and she noticed their attire and was observant of the changing fashions of those days. She was long remembered by the boys and girls of the parish for her generous distribution of apples, pears and cucumbers in their season, with which her capacious pockets were well filled. After the death of her master, she remained with her mistress, Miriam Putnam, who lived to the age of ninety-two. Then her time was divided between their three surviving sons, Phineas, Aaron and Stephen, where she was made welcome, though past labor. She died at the house of one of these friends and was buried in the little graveyard on the hill, now known as the Preston Street Cemetery." I will add an oft-repeated saying of hers which has come down to us, "you have had my *marrow*, and you must care for my bones." I think it can truly be said that the children of her master did care kindly for her in her old age, and though no stone marks the grave of this warm-hearted slave, yet the place is known, and plants, the evergreen, box and daffodils, have been placed there to mark the spot. Today I think daffodils must be blooming around her. Mr. Nichols has kindly looked up the will of Lt. Stephen Putnam for me and from it learns that it was dated Feb. 21, 1767, and probated May 5, 1772 and it mentions his wife Miriam, and three sons, Phineas, Aaron and Stephen, and gives to his wife "my negro woman servant whose name is Rose during her natural life, but if by sickness or other cause she shall be disenabled to labor, she shall be supported equally and at the charge of my three sons above named, and as to Phillis, my other negro woman servant, I give her to my three sons above named equally amongst them."* This will confirms not only the tradition that has come down to us regarding Rose but tells us there was another slave, Phillis,† of whom I never heard before, and I do not know with which of these children she lived, nor where she was buried.

*According to Danvers Vital Records, Rose, servant of widow Miriam Putnam, and Primus, servant of Hon. Benjamin Lynde, of Salem, were married Sept. 14, 1777.

† She was baptized at the First Church, Sept. 28, 1777, the servant of "Stephen Putnam or his mother."

Lt. David Putnam owned and lived in the house still standing on Maple street, near Newbury, known now as the birth-place of his brother, Major-General Israel. It was David who built the large front addition to the original house. His slave woman was called Kate, and the only written record we have of her is in the first item of David's will, viz., "I give to my well beloved wife Rebecca the Income of one Third part of all my Real Estate during her life, also all my Indoors moveables I give to her own Disposal, also I give to my wife my negro woman named Gin to her Disposal." This will was made in 1767 and probated in 1769. After David's death, Kate Gin remained with her mistress and was well remembered by my father, Daniel Putnam. He distinctly remembered that she set out the three willow trees at the east side of the house and close by the running brook. This was when he was about ten years old, making it about 1784. One of these trees still stands, and of it Mr. John Robinson of the Essex Institute has recently said that the trunk of this tree is larger than any other willow known to him in the County of Essex.

Kate, "Old Kate," served her mistress long and well and was doubtless given a christian burial by Joseph and Israel, sons of David and Rebecca. We think of her as laid to rest near her mistress in the Daniel and Jesse Putnam burial ground, but I am sorry to say that no one today is able to mark the exact spot where lie the bodies of either master, mistress or slave. If Deacon Jo, and his brother Israel could have foreseen that their descendants would one day be writing of "Old Kate," her master and mistress, for the Danvers Historical Society, they would, I think, out of pity for us, have erected tablets to their memory. The only apology we can offer for them today is, that the Welsh slate then in use was very costly and with difficulty obtained in this country, also the scarcity of money just after the Revolutionary War.

David had also another slave, a negro man named Zeno, who had such an ungovernable temper that Joseph and Israel allured him on board a vessel bound for the West Indies and traded him off for a hogshead of molasses, because he threatened to pitchfork their mother. Among the old papers preserved in the family is one of Dr. Samuel Holten's, for medical attendance upon some members of the family, one item of which is "eight shillings in full for Zeno's sickness," thus proving that said Zeno was no myth.

The first colored person that I knew in very early child-

hood was Phebe Lewis, generally called "Phebe Wadsworth," as she lived with, and served Dr. and Mrs. Wadsworth. Even now as I write I seem to see her up in a gallery pew in the brick meeting house, looking down upon me as she did nearly seventy years ago. Her great white eyes saw all that happened both in and around that house of worship. She gave freely of her flowers and seeds to those who called upon her master and mistress. Her pinks, large red peonies and snow balls, were much admired by the children of the parish, very few of whom are now living. Rev. Mr. Rice, in his "History of the First Church," says she was a member of this church sixteen years. She served well both master and mistress and died before them. Dr. Wadsworth had a memorial tablet erected with this inscription, "In memory of Phebe Lewis, who died Jan. 10, 1823, aged 49 years. A bright example of integrity & fidelity and an ornament to the Christian profession." This head stone stands in the Wadsworth Cemetery on Summer street. Who of us can expect or wish for a better epitaph than this given to Phebe Lewis, the colored servant, by her master, the then venerable Dr. Wadsworth?

Next I recall Mrs. Harris, a nurse, whose untiring ministrations to the sick are kindly remembered by our older people. She was born, I think, in Halifax, her father moving to Danvers when she was quite young. He lived in a little house near or in the rear of the Collins house and worked for Judge Collins. Mrs. Fowler, in her last long sickness, recalled vividly Mrs. Harris and her work, and spoke of her as one who cheered and amused her patients with her droll negro stories and songs, and also comforted them with her kind words and deeds. She sometimes wore a cap, but more commonly the bright gingham turban. She was scrupulously neat and expected others to be so. I know not when she died nor where she was buried but think it may be in the little graveyard in the rear of the Collins' house. A suitable epitaph for her would be the words of Mrs. Fowler, "A devoted Christian nurse."

In our district school, No. 4, we had two colored boys in my early childhood, one lived at the Pierce place, now Mrs. Pray's* his name was Utawa, but where he came from and whither he went I have no means of knowing. The other boy lived at Squire Ely Putnam's, was sent to him, I think, by his son the Rev. Israel W. Putnam to be a "chore" boy for his venerable father. He was a very bright, roguish boy

* Now Mrs. N. S. H. Sanders.

and sat on a bench by himself near the master's desk and amused the scholars with his many pranks for which he received many chastisements. But no punishment could stop his drollery and I think he spent but one winter here. There may be others whom I knew, but do not now recall them.

INVITATION TO A FIRE CLUB.

"Capt. J. Putnam presents his compliments to Mr. Saml. Fowler, Junr. and should be happy to have him sup in club with the Engine Company this evening at Capt. Jerch. Putnam's at 6 P. M.

"Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, 1808.

"N. B. the other firewards will be there."

—*Fowler Papers, Essex Institute.*

RECORD OF TRAVEL IN 1809.

From the papers in a layout of the road from Estey's tavern in Middleton to Ezra Batchelder's shop on Danvers Plain, in the April term of the Court of Sessions in 1809, the following record of travel was made at the shop of Mr. Andrew Nichols' grandfather, near the Leopold Morse house, Nichols street:—

"I the Subscriber have kept an account of all the teams and chaises that have passed the shop where I work on the Road to Ezra Batchelder's in Danvers from Sept. 9th to Oct. 9th, 1808 which is as follows:

"Teams 32

"Chaises 68

"The above is as near as I can ascertain.

"JONATHAN PRINCE."

ELECTION DAY AND OTHER HOLIDAYS.

NOTES FROM AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THIS SOCIETY HELD
ON APRIL 4, 1893.

"In my day," said Mr. Nathan Bushby of Peabody, "the name of the day is all I can remember. The facts which I relate were the customs of the generations before me. The day received its name from the fact that the Legislature used to assemble the last Wednesday in May. It was subsequently changed to January. Hence the day was kept as a holiday. Among the old farmers, it was a day of days. All their planting was supposed to be finished by this time, the one who was unfortunate enough to be behind-hand being considered, to say the least, not the most thrifty among them. There were 'election houses' all over town where people congregated on that day. Upton's tavern on Danvers common was perhaps one of the best known places. The Berry Tavern was another favorite house. George Southwick kept one on Lowell street, South Danvers. John Upton had an old fashioned coach with 'E Pluribus Unum' printed on the side, in which he used to carry people from house to house through the towns about here, during 'lection week; for the festivities lasted a whole week. There were houses called 'Sabbat-day' houses, where people from the back towns would locate for the time. They hired the house, and if they lived at a distance, would carry their wood to heat the place, and also their tea or coffee and the rest of their dinner. In some places a certain number of families hired the house in common. Upton's Tavern was used for this purpose.

"During 'lection week there were numerous dances held, with music furnished by negro fiddlers. At South Peabody, Mrs. Dickson, mother of Alderman Dickson of Salem, was one of the famous dancers of those times. It was said that several of the girls from that part of the town would dance all night every night that week and be just as fresh at the end as when they began. George Peabody used to dance here to the music of old Blind Sam's fiddle, and upon the philanthropist's return to this country he presented the negro \$100. He had

often played tricks upon the old man and he took this way of paying him. Stick licorice was a favorite purchase among the young people and they would often walk a mile out of their way to buy of Dea. Seccomb because he always gave more for the money. At George Southwick's, there was a keel-board (bowling alley) and here it was said that George and Richard Crowninshield in later years planned the famous murder.

"These 'lection houses were all done away with about 60 years ago. Outside the houses were signs with poetry painted on them setting forth the quality of the goods within, in glowing colors. Drinks were sold for 3 cents. The story is told of Blind Sam's wife that she used to measure the rum when she sold it, by her finger joints. Up to the first joint was 1 cents' worth, to the second joint was 2 cents' worth and to the third, 3 cents' worth. The dancers paid four-pence for a jig and nine-pence for a reel, the latter being something like our plain quadrilles. It was considered beneath any of the white people to play for dances and only negroes were to be hired for the purpose.

"There was a band of mulattoes that used to come from Dracut to Danvers, Beverly, Peabody and all the towns around here, called the Leo Brothers. They played the violin, clarinet and bass viol. This was 60 or 70 years ago. Ned Kendall was another popular player for dances. His price was \$25 a night and he appeared once at a big ball in this vicinity. Hamilton Weston, a carpenter, was one of the famous local players. He was a pupil of Kendall's and afterwards was leader of the Boston Brigade Band. He is living today. Jack Robinson, from the country, was another player. This is where the expression, 'quicker than you can say Jack Robinson,' arose. He used to come to Duxbury's on Washington street. Duxbury was not as pious as his wife, for she used to attend meeting once a week at a neighbor's house. One night she coaxed her husband to go with her. That night Robinson arrived in town from New Salem and he was coaxed into Duxbury's for some music and a dance. Jack said he wouldn't play without the consent of Duxbury and the latter was immediately sent for. It was a good excuse to get away from the meeting and he embraced the opportunity. A grand dance was the result. Nigger 'lection occupied the latter part of the week. Brown's half-way house on the turnpike was another of these houses. The people dated everything before and after election. Every year a sermon was preached in

the Old South Church, Boston, till within the last ten years for this particular event, the minister receiving \$100. It is now preached in the representatives' room at the State House."

Many other incidents were related by the members present. On this holiday the farmers had punch in abundance, cake, also, the genuine 'lection cake. Horse and foot races were the order of the day.

May training was another of the old time holidays; it came the first Tuesday in May. Fall training came about the last of September, the militia turned out and sham fights were had in the different towns in this vicinity. Election morning the boys chose sides, with twenty or thirty on a side, and went gunning. Each bird counted a certain number and the one who shot the most was the winner and was treated. They started at daylight and were supposed to be in at 12 M. Horse racing was held on Conant street, from Perley's corner, a quarter of a mile toward Beverly. Peter Putnam's horse was a noted trotter. There were no entertainments then but old Milan used to be around with his fiddle and everybody came down to the square. The old folks used to drink punch. Danvers was a leading place for a big time on election. In the evening there were dances in Berry Tavern hall. At the fall muster there were games, wheels of fortune, etc. The artillery and militia in uniform were out. The old gun house stood on Conant street, near the Trask estate, and was a narrow house just large enough for two cannon. It had two stories, the upper part being used for uniforms, meetings, etc. Rufus Tapley played the bass drum, Gustavus Putnam the snare drum and Nathan Webb and Mr. Verry, fifes. There is but one artillery man living now, Capt. Pratt. The plumes they wore were white, tipped with red. The officers' were a little different. Large leather hats were worn.

Lyceums began to be in vogue sixty years ago. They began directly after Thanksgiving and were held once a fortnight in old Berry hall. They had good speakers, among them were Mr. Braman and Dr. Osgood who used to debate.

Christmas was not thought of then, that is, a celebration of the day. It became a custom to petition for the holiday in the schools about fifty years ago.

Mr. I. H. Putnam told of a horse race he could remember on High street when the horse did not stop until his nose touched the glass in the window of the Page house, there being no fence at that time to confine the horse from the street.

There were no houses on the right of the main street sixty odd years ago between Perley's house on the corner of Conant street and Calvin Putnam's, except Deacon Howe's and Capt. Eben's (Putnam), and turning the bend, nothing until Sleeper's, [now Fox's]. The principal holidays were Fast Day, May training, Election, Fourth of July, Fall muster and Thanksgiving. The story is told of Mr. Pope's "Caesar" that he went to fall muster and noticed that everything was marked with the price, "fourpence," so he laid down the money, supposing he could take the whole stock in trade for one fourpence. Mrs. Louisa Weston said that all she could remember of the celebration of Christmas day was the children gathering in the school yard and, when the teacher arrived, all running to him, calling "Wish you merry Christmas." Mrs. Dodge said that she remembered Jonas Warren giving away pennies to the children who wished him a merry Christmas.

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY" IN DANVERS.

RECOLLECTIONS BY MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH BRADSTREET.

The "Underground Railway" for runaway slaves was a friendly hand and home providing rest and shelter during the day, with assistance in passing the fugitives along in the night to a similar haven, until the Canadian line was reached. The first I realized about slaves was when my mother told me there was such a person up in the front chamber of our house* on Elm street, and that he had run away after seeing his wife and children sold to other masters. I was also told not to mention the fact of his being there. I may have been seven years old, if so, it was in 1857. As I stood by the bedside holding a little pewter lamp filled with fluid, my parents covered the bed with a thick layer of brown sugar and with a long-handled brass warming pan filled with coals, heated the sugar. Then an old brown-looking man, who had been bathed and had a sheet folded around him, was carried to the

* This was the cottage house of D. Brooks Baker, now remodelled and occupied by Dr. Susan Gibbs and which stood corner Elm and Putnam streets, where the house owned by James Fossa has been erected recently.

bed by my father and placed very carefully on the warm sugar to heal his back which was a terrible sight, with long, raw ridges, swollen from neglect, and said to have been made by lashes when tied to a whipping post. He was nursed by my parents for two weeks and then went away.

The next one I saw—and there may have been many of them before—was a young man about thirty-five years of age, black as a coal, with a great lot of wool. While mother was feeding him broth with a spoon, I held the lamp and remember touching the wool with one finger, it being the first I had noticed. Another who came and was nursed until he could be passed on, father was afraid would not reach Canada, or would not have toll to pass the bridge. Accordingly my father went to the Canadian line and waited on the American side. The slave appeared upon the day and hour he was due. Father paid his toll and afterward said he never saw anything alive move so fast as that slave did when he made the dash across the bridge to freedom.

Sometime after the war, one man returned to our house. He was a large coal-black preacher, who said he took his wife to Canada before the war and had a family there. He had been able to obtain some education and looked prosperous, dressed in a fine suit of black broadcloth. He preached in Town hall on Sunday afternoon and had a friendly audience.

When a young man father boarded with Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Andrews, where a Rev. Mr. Foster also boarded. After father married, in 1848, this minister went to live with him on Elm street and preached in the "Quail Trap", so called. He preached one sermon so strongly in favor of the slave that Mr. and Mrs. Baker's house was surrounded by an angry mob. This happened between 1848 and 1854. There were others in Danvers who were friendly to the slaves and assisted them by means of the "Underground Railway."

NECROLOGY.

MRS. SOPHIA FRIEND TAYLOR was born in Beverly, February 10, 1844, and deceased in Bristol, R. I., June 8, 1915. She was the daughter of William B. and Sophia (Friend) Dodge. After completing her education she taught school for several years in New Boston, New Hampshire. She was married to Capt. Horace S. Taylor of Chatham, Mass., Oct. 11, 1866. Capt. Taylor was engaged in the shipping trade with foreign countries. Mrs. Taylor accompanied him on one of his voyages to China, sailing around Cape Horn to California, and thence to China. After her husband's death she made her home in Danvers with her cousins, Misses Mary A. and Adeline F. Bomer. She was a member of the Baptist church from girlhood, and had long been a member of the Historical Society. Her death occurred at the summer home of a niece where she had gone to spend her annual vacation.

GEORGE FRANKLIN ROPES was born in Danvers, March 15, 1850, and deceased in Salem, October 28, 1915. He was the son of Joseph W. and Margaret Dale (Putnam) Ropes. He was, through the Putnam family, a descendant of Gov. John Endicott. He graduated from Holten High School in 1867 and immediately entered upon the field of pharmacy as a clerk in the drug store of Henry J. Pratt of Salem. He was later admitted to the firm of Pratt & Ropes. Under Mr. Ropes' management the business increased rapidly. He was at the time of his death president of the Ropes Drug Company, treasurer of the Bovox Co., treasurer of the Pitt Soap Co., and connected with many other corporations. Mr. Ropes married Miss Annie S. Flint, of Salem, June 15, 1876. He was an early member of the Historical Society and was always much interested in its welfare. Mr. Ropes was apparently in his usual good health when he left home on the day of his death, but shortly after his arrival at the office of the laboratory of the Ropes Drug Co. he was suddenly stricken with illness and expired before he could be removed to his home.

FABIUS M. RAY, Esq., an honorary member of this Society, deceased at his home in Westbrook, Me., on Nov. 23, 1915, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a direct descendant of Dr. Caleb Rea of this town, who lived in the Rea-Putnam-Fowler house in Putnamville and served in the French and Indian war. Mr. Ray was one of the ablest and best-known lawyers in western Maine, having an office in Portland for many years. He held many important offices in that State.

D. HENRY WHIPPLE was born in Peabody, September 19, 1867, and deceased in New York City, December 31, 1915. He was the son of Deacon Charles H. and Elizabeth C. (Moulton) Whipple. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and at Bridgewater Normal School. For several years he taught in High Schools and for over eight years was superintendent of the schools of Millis. Later he engaged in business in Boston, with which he was connected at the time of his death. Mr. Whipple was an extensive traveller, having crossed the continent many times. His lecture on the Spanish missions of California will be recalled with pleasure by all who had the privilege of listening to it. He was especially interested in historic and genealogical research, and was preparing a genealogy of the Whipple family. He was gifted musically and for many years sang in and conducted church choirs. He was a member of the Big Brotherhood of Boston and was a friend to the young boy wherever he met him. It was his delight to talk with the boys he met during his travels. His genial nature and versatility made him a delightful conversationalist and entertainer. His sudden death was a heavy blow to his relatives and a large circle of friends.

GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE was born in Danvers, Apr. 12, 1831, and died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1916. He was for many years an honorary member of this Society. [For a complete sketch of his life see *ante*, vol. 2, p. 67.]

MRS. CLARISSA A. HALE, widow of Moses Hoyt Hale, was born in Danvers, July 11, 1826, and deceased on Feb. 29, 1916, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. She was the daughter of John and Clarissa (Putnam) Preston, and was descended from two of the oldest Danvers families. She

was born in the old Preston house on Preston street, and received her education in the district school in that section of the town, and also at the "Chapel" school, a private school at Danvers Centre. Later she taught school in that district, also at Putnamville and in South Danvers. On Jan. 29, 1852, she married Moses Hoyt Hale of Newburyport, where the first part of her married life was passed. She also lived in Salem, Eastport, Maine, and the south, to which latter place her husband's business as United States Treasury Agent called them. In 1876 they returned to Danvers and purchased the house on Putnam street, which was ever after her home. In early life she attended the First Church, but after her marriage she became a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and for nearly forty years was a worshipper at Calvary Episcopal Church in this town, where in her younger days she was a devoted worker. She was a constant reader of good books, a critic whose opinions were to be relied upon, and was altogether strong and virile in her mental and physical makeup. She retained all her faculties to a remarkable degree almost to the last. Mrs. Hale had been a member of this Society many years and was always interested in its meetings. Her keen intellect, ready wit and broad sympathies were marked characteristics which will be pleasantly recalled by the many friends who loved and respected her.

MRS. AUGUSTA W. COMEY was born in Woodville, Massachusetts, February 22, 1830, and deceased in Danvers, March 15, 1916. She was the daughter of Col. Albert and Sophia (Corbett) Wood. The section of Hopkinton in which she was born and passed her girlhood received its name from the settlement by some of her ancestors in that locality prior to 1750. These early settlers established saw and grist mills, and later members of the family established a cotton factory at Woodville. Mrs. Comey was highly educated in music, and was in her young days organist at Bethany church, Boston. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church for nearly seventy-five years. Her marriage to Capt. Henry N. Comey took place October 16, 1866, and the golden anniversary of their ideally happy wedded life was to have been fitly observed next October. During her residence for eleven years in Danvers, Mrs. Comey's lovely character won for her a host of friends. She was an active worker in Ward Relief Corps, and was a member of the Daughters of the

American Revolution, being a real grand-daughter of the Revolution. Prior to her last illness she was busily engaged in making seamless sweaters and comfort kits for the French soldiers.

MISS ADELINE F. BOMER was born in Danvers, Mar. 7, 1838, the daughter of John and Hannah B. (Dodge) Bomer, in the house on Water street, which her father purchased of Capt. John Endicott, which house was built about 1798. This continued to be her home until within a few months of the time of her death, which occurred on Mar. 17, 1916. Miss Bomer was throughout her life an earnest worker in the Universalist Society and was for many years a teacher in the Sunday School. She was a great worker in any cause in which she was interested, and was faithful and untiring in her devotion to those who came within her domestic circle. Her duty in this world was so well performed that she was justly prepared to enter upon those eternal joys in which she thoroughly believed.

